

# THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

(FOUNDED 1897)

Organ of the Society of the Friends of Armenia  
And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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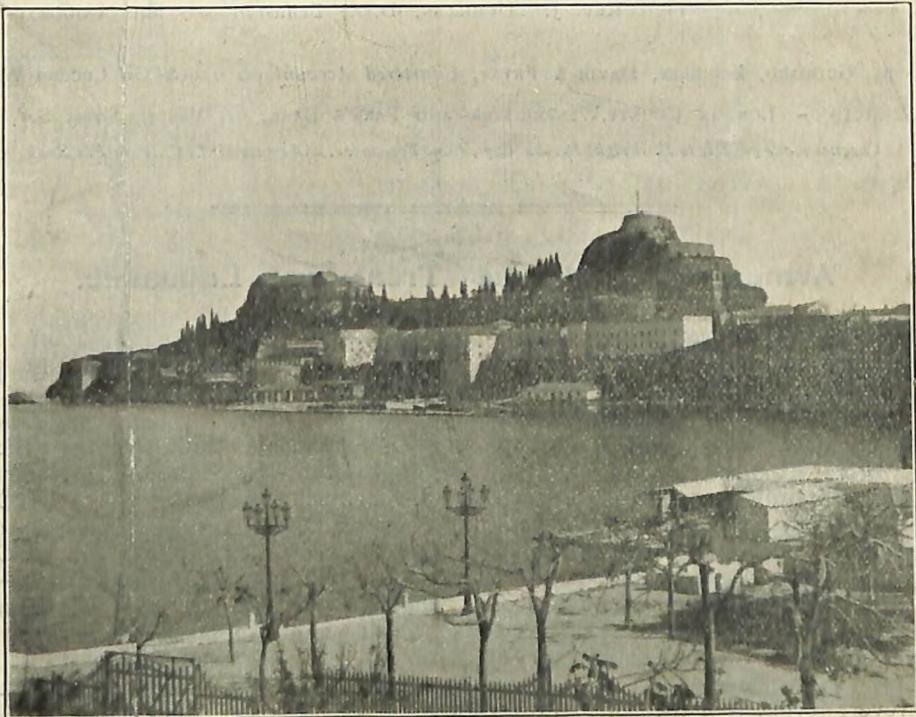
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FOURTH QUARTER, 1923

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## CORFU.

*Bombarded at 5 p.m. Friday, August 31st, 1923 by Italian Admiral.*

Some refugees were killed outright. Many wounded died since. Miss Burgess and some of her women and Miss Newnham with a few orphans took refuge here when Constantinople became unsafe, and many thousands of refugees followed. The shots killed some of the orphans supported by the Lord Mayor's Fund. No direct news has yet been received. Admiral Simonetti is Italian Governor since the occupation.

# FRIENDS OF ARMENIA

And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East.

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## Armenians and the Treaty of Lausanne.

The Joint Council of British Armenian Societies has addressed an appeal to Lord Curzon on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of Armenian refugees whose plight has been disregarded at the Lausanne Conference. The letter reads as follows:-

Your Lordship,

On behalf of British organisations interested in the welfare of the Armenians, we beg leave to express the hope that the signing of the treaty with Turkey may be the prelude to a new era of peace and prosperity for all the peoples of the Near East. The welcome decision of Turkey to apply for membership of the League of Nations gives some justification for this hope.

We cannot, however, forget that the Allied Powers, for well known reasons, promised the Armenian people their national freedom—promises which were welcomed by all civilised nations. These promises remain unfulfilled; but we respectfully maintain that the debt of honour thus contracted cannot be repudiated, and must be discharged in the only way the altered conditions allow.

In Greece and the islands, in Syria and Palestine, in Caucasian Armenia and elsewhere, there are scattered three-quarters of a million Armenian refugees, the only survivors of a once prosperous community of

two million souls. The plight of these, and the fate of those others who lost life as well as home and property, indicate the heavy responsibility which rests upon the Allies. Such reparation as is humanly possible must be made to these suffering people. We suggest that His Majesty's Government should request the British representatives to the League of Nations to bring to the notice of the Assembly the unhappy condition of these victims of the Great War with a view to obtaining for them a solution by which they may be enabled to enjoy a reasonable measure of security and happiness.

We have the honour to be,  
Your Lordship's obedient servants,

For and on behalf of  
British Armenia Committee:  
NOEL BUXTON, JOSEPH BLISS,  
ROBERT NEWMAN, C. LEONARD LEESE,  
Friends of Armenia:  
EDITH C. FRASER, LILY SYMINGTON MCLEOD,  
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JOHN H. HARRIS (Hon. Sec.), Joint Council  
of British Armenian Societies.

*Swy. 1980 L. W. D. 1980*

# THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

NEW SERIES, No. 89.]

FOURTH QUARTER, 1923

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FIVE years ago, after the Armistice was signed between the Allies and Turkey at Mudros, October, 1918, the Straits were opened, Allied warships reached Caucasian ports, Allied and American Relief work began, Constantinople was safe under Allied government, Batum was to have an Allied garrison, Armenian prisoners of war and interned Armenians were allowed to return home, and provision was made against future disturbances.

Those who for years had watched this phase of the great struggle, "*Laocoön se débattant contre l'hydre du mal*," as Amiel so tersely puts it, began to breathe more freely. The coils of the serpent were loosening, Laocoön would win.

Armenians had made Allenby's victory in Palestine possible, they were once more to have a national home; this was solemnly promised in 1919, and the little sterile province of Eriwan was acknowledged as an Armenian Republic.

Its only rail connection with the West lay through Georgia to Batoum, its road to Batoum lay through this rival republic also. It was more isolated than Switzerland, war was inevitable. The Peace Conference began its deliberations at Paris, January 19, 1919. Delegates from each of the three Caucasian Republics attended it, and a High Commissioner from the Supreme Council was sent to Eriwan to try and adjust differences between the Armenian Republic, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

The Armenian delegates at Paris represented the whole Armenian nation, for the Armenians of Eriwan had agreed to join with those in Turkey to ask for a single Armenian state.

The claim was that some of eastern districts of Asia Minor and Cilicia ("Lesser Armenia" as it was once called) should be added to Eriwan as a national home for Armenians.

This claim was based on justice and high expediency. It would have solved the Armenian problem and formed a "stable, self-reliant, civilised power in the midst of one of the chief danger zones of the world," i.e., from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

But to make it a success some great Power would have to act as mandatory for its initial years. All eyes turned to America, but she feared to mix in European politics. Exhausted by the War neither Great Britain, France nor Italy would undertake it.

For generations Turkey has lived by seizing opportunities made by the dissension of the European powers; this was her chance, she took it. If government was to be by the self-determination of the population, it behoved her to clear her provinces of alien races, and she was not scrupulous as to methods.

The aim of the Nationalistic movement was to fight against territory being given to Greece or Armenia, and as early as February, 1920, Nationalist Turkish troops were acting in Cilicia. By the end of the year the Nationalist Government organised at Angora,

controlled Asia Minor, and overshadowed the Government at Constantinople.

The fatal error had been made that after the War no steps had been taken to prevent arms being supplied to Turkey.

Thus when the Treaty of Sèvres was signed, August 20, 1920, it was mere waste paper; there was no means of enforcing it, for the world was war-weary.

This treaty granted an enlarged Armenia; Caucasian borders, to be settled by agreement amongst the states; Turkish borders to be defined by President Wilson's Award. Again Turkey acted, and before the Award was published, March, 1921, she had over-run the Armenian cities; Marash was put to massacre in 1920; Hadjin was burnt and the Armenians massacred, October, 1920; and before the end of the year Eriwan had fallen—"When the snows melted in the spring of 1921 thousands of Armenian corpses were revealed, heaped together, just as they had fallen in the closing months of 1920."

The little Republic failed largely through want of arms, and Mr. Masterman says: "We had piles of stores and guns at the southern Black Sea ports which, if given to the new Armenian Republic, would have enabled it to preserve its existence. A friend of mine, who was present at that time in those regions, has described the despair and terror of the Armenian representatives as they saw these guns and stores being swept across the Black Sea to the Crimea, to be used as gifts from England to the adventurers who were creating civil war in Russia, and who, one after another, went down before the Bolshevik attack."

Laocoön had loosened his strangle grip, the hydra had revived.

To save herself from extinction Eriwan became, in name, a Soviet Republic allied to Moscow, but the personal ownership of arable land was still allowed, and it is doubtful whether the mountaineers of Karabagh ever came under the Soviet at all.

Shorn of much of her territory, and surrounded by enemies and nearly starved out of existence by the Soviet, it is a marvel the Republic survived.

The Wilson Award was proclaimed March, 1921, during her darkest days, but the Turkish Conquests had made it a dead letter.

It was fair and just: it gave the vilayets of Van and Bitlis to the Armenian Republic, together with part of the vilayets of Trebizond and Erzeroum. It also provided a seacoast of 150 miles with the historic port of Trebizond.

But it was too late. To make it workable it must have come earlier and been backed by some strong Power as Mandatory.

By a trick the Soviet robbed the Armenians of their leaders, many of whom were cruelly slain.

Yet the Eriwan Republic lives. "In the spring of 1922 for the first time in eight years, the Armenian population found itself with enough food grown on its

own soil to prevent daily deaths from starvation" (Prof. Talcott Williams *New Armenia*). The Near East Relief has given seed-corn, tractors, clothing, helped with shelters and irrigation ditches. Hospitals have been established, churches restored, schools opened, orphans collected and taught.

The Armenian library at Erivan, which contained 24,000 volumes and manuscripts of the early centuries was partially destroyed during the Turkish Invasion, but from 17,000 to 18,000 volumes have now been recovered, and for the future Professor Talcott Williams sees Hope.

But Lord Curzon, speaking of Erivan at Lausanne December, 1922, describes it as "poverty stricken and over-stocked," and says that it is "already so crowded with refugees that it cannot admit a larger population."

Such is a brief sketch of the history of the last five years.

**Peace was signed at Lausanne, July 24th, 1923;** and we ask ourselves, How does the Armenian cause stand to-day?

Gone is all hope of a greater Armenia, gone is all hope of an outlet to the sea for Erivan, gone the hope of restoration to their homes for the helpless suffering crowds of Armenians and Greeks crowded in Syria, in the Isles and on the coast of the Black Sea. The British and Allies are leaving Constantinople and the Straits; the Turk is back in Europe, and the Straits are at his mercy. *Every vestige of the Capitulations has vanished*, Greece surrenders Karagatch and Turkey gains some Aegean Islands and Eastern Thrace.

No wonder that the East thinks it has conquered the West, and will think so till the next war, which is as inevitable as the rising of to-morrow's sun. A great general says it will come within ten years, and it may be he is right.

In that Treaty there is no mention of an Armenian *National Home*. "Montagna . . . proposed . . . a place should be set apart under Turkish rule and with a Turkish Governor-General, where the Armenians could congregate for the purpose of maintaining their race, language and culture. The Turkish delegation refused the proposal even in this innocent form, and Ismet Pasha apparently repeated that refusal just now."—Lord Curzon, January, 1923.

The Allies abandoned the proposal!

Ireland has been welcomed into the League of Nations (Monday, September 10, 1923); Armenia was refused, barred by her link with Soviet Russia; Abyssinia will soon be a member if she gives up slavery; Turkey is said to be seeking admission and it is not likely she will be denied.

Perhaps the Mohammedan trend of sympathy is further seen in the fact that the Assembly cast a few votes for Ameer Ali, when a new judge of the permanent Court of International Justice had to be elected, in place of Dr. Ray Barbosa, however, Senor Epitacio Pessoa had the required majority in both Council and Assembly.

When the Society of "The Friends of Armenia" was formed (1897) it was decided to send Relief Funds through the missionaries of the American Board who were on the spot and could best act as almoners. The volunteers who were sent out were sent to act with them; only at Constantinople we considered Miss

Burgess of the "Friends' Mission" as our chief centre. Therefore on the expulsion of Europeans and Armenians from Asia we watched with especial interest to see what the action of the American Board would be.

Their policy has now been fully declared: they, like the Lausanne Conference, have fallen into line with Ismet's wishes. They maintain that, "To go forward in Turkey, if we are permitted so to do, is manifestly the duty and privilege of the Board" (Dr. Barton, Sec., *Missionary Herald*, August, 1923).

In his statement to the Americans at Lausanne, Ismet Pasha has said:—

"I hope above all things that Americans will not worry about the future of their educational and philanthropic institutions in Turkey."

"We want these institutions to stay and have no intention of adopting laws that will embarrass the continuation of the admirable American altrinistic work among our people."

No, they do not wish the Americans to go, they wish to divert all their energies into a new channel, to help the Turk instead of the Armenian, and they trust to their own "finesse" that this shall be done in a way not prejudicial to their faith.

At Lausanne and in the State Department "the opinion was expressed and urged that the missionaries and missionary institutions, as far as possible, be maintained in action." On this account Dr. Barton, Sec. of the American Mission Board, visited Smyrna and Constantinople January, 1923, and thus reports:—

"In January in Constantinople a group of some forty or more missionaries were assembled for conference. There were present men and women who had been in Turkey for from one to forty years. Some were there who had lived through all the horrors of the war years. The marks of suffering were on their faces, and the scars of years of unspeakable hardship and peril were upon their bodies. This group of men and women had counted their lives not dear unto themselves. One by one they had laid many of their former companions and associates to rest in the soil of the land for which they had died. They had stood unflinching in the face of physical peril and the pestilence that stalked at noon-day and at midnight.

"Of these the question was asked: Shall the American Board continue work in Turkey? For two days the question was considered from all sides, and yet not one expressed any other opinion than that the work must go on. 'We believe,' they said, 'that the abandonment or serious curtailment of the efforts of the American Board in Turkey would be a betrayal of the trust laid upon us by God and by the Christian Church; it would be a denial of the vital power of the gospel of Christ to meet the needs of the Moslem world. . . . Even if the Church in America should not rally to our support . . . we, individually, are fully determined . . . to put our lives into the friendly approach of the peoples of this land, believing that to be the largest service which we can render to our Master in the coming years'" (*American Missionary Herald*).

Colleges, hospitals and schools had grown up round the American Mission: the premises were taken by the Turk during the War but returned after the war was over. To-day they have the buildings, but the teachers, pastors, doctors; pupils, people and patients have been killed or deported, except for a mere handful, chiefly old and helpless.

In deciding to stand by the stuff, for which a reward is promised (I. Samuel xxx. 24), and to devote their energies to educating the Turk, the American Mission may claim that they are returning to first principles, for, when the American Board first sent missionaries to Turkey, it was to convert the Greeks, Jews and Moslems (1826). They found this impossible, and turned their attention to the Armenians, who welcomed them gladly, and seized educational opportunities with zest.

It is the Death Penalty, often exacted for conversion, which makes it so difficult for any mission to convert the followers of the Prophet.

But we all honour the brave leader of a forlorn hope, and life in Turkey without the **Capitulations** must be risky indeed. Already Miss Hamilton has been robbed, and in Constantinople even those who worked for the British are to be driven out.

**The only legal protection foreigners now have in Turkey is that four legal advisors resident at Constantinople are to have the oversight of their cases, and every arrest is to be reported at once.**

Medical missions are useful to the Turks, and have always had a certain amount of favour.

At Adana Dr. Haas is allowed to continue; he has a large clinic and visits Tarsus once a week.

Aintab Hospital work continues although the Armenians are gone,\* for Dr. Shepard has a special permit from Angora. As he asserted it was impossible to carry on without his trained helpers, some have been allowed to remain. Miss Hamilton works with him, and both doctors are busy. An Armenian eye specialist has been replaced by a Turkish eye specialist by official permission from Angora. The description given of Aintab itself it sad in the extreme. "Half-ruined city . . . empty streets . . . deserted, dismantled houses where friends used to welcome us . . . looks very desolate."—*Star in East*,

At Tarsus, St. Paul's College, with which Dr. and Mrs. Christie were so long connected, is to still be carried on by the missionaries. Formerly they had a strong Armenian faculty to carry out the work under them, now they will have to teach from kindergarten to a graduate course with only a few Turks to aid.

Miss Towner, in her report of the American School for Girls, *Adana*, 1922-23, says that, after carefully studying the new school law they found nothing they would not willingly comply with, for already they had more Turkish than the new law required of foreign schools. "We have," she writes, "always tried to have a strong Turkish course, for certainly it is important that one should know well the language of the country and be able to read and write it easily. The teacher of Turkish and of Turkish history and geography must be a Turk and must be approved of by the Superintendent of Instruction. We have lessons in character and morals or something similar in each grade, but have not required Moslem or Jewish pupils to attend formal Bible classes which would be contrary to law."

Greeks and Armenians have been replaced as pupils by other Europeans and Turks, but she says, "We have missed the bright minds of the advanced pupils we had in former years" yet "bringing these children

\* After French evacuation 3,000 Armenians remained: by December 10, 1922, all had gone save 120.—*Star in East*.

together in the spirit of the love of Christ will do what no conference can ever accomplish. Not laws and regulations, not wars and conferences, not might and power, but Love is the leaven which will leaven the whole."—*Missionary Herald*.

If we honour those who remain we have still a greater reverence for such as followed their people into exile and hardship, and helped to comfort and sustain them in their betrayal and desolation. Driven from one place to another, their little savings melting away or torn from them, then the few possessions they carried often stolen, their health broken down, without hope for the future, verily they need helpers like the five who died in the service of "Near East Relief" in 1922: Mrs. Olive Crawford, Robert Willson, Charles Flint, victims of typhus, George Williamson, of pneumonia, and Lester Wright, killed by bandits at Aleppo while convoying orphans. Mrs. Crawford's work for refugees was done at the centre where she had laboured so long with her husband, and well has she earned the name of "Mother of Trebizond."

Many a time and oft, when the way has seemed hedged in, and no deliverance possible, God has heard the cry of His people and a door of escape has opened in some undreamed of quarter. Thus Mr. Fox is right in urging the Church to pray with insistence, knowing the petition is in accordance with His Will.

But Prayer must not be made an excuse for neglected duty: to us as to Moses the Lord may be saying, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward" (Ex. xiv. 15).

Judge Hugh Neal Wells, President of the "Justice to Armenia Society of California," is of this opinion with regard to America.

"The *Times*," he says, "does something more than describe the inertia which seems to grip official Washington. It defines the *remedy*." Briefly the idea is this. Governments will never find the Armenians a Home till their peoples make them do so, and this can only be done by an organised vote.\* So many are the sympathisers in America that, if the vote were properly organised before the conventions next year, the Armenians might have a Home the year after, and with that hope in view the Relief Agencies might keep them alive till then.

Yes, people are weary of aimless giving, of fattening orphans for Turkish knives, only faith that a door would open has enabled them to keep on so long.

Deliverance tarries but the fault may lie with us. Do we ever ask ourselves what would have happened to the Jews in Shushan if Queen Esther had shared Mordecai's prayer and fasting, but failed to go in unto the King?

Only when she used the privilege her rank gave her did deliverance come, not till she risked her life could she save the lives of her people.

Of the women voters of Britain and America, as well as Queen Esther, the searching question may be asked—"Who knoweth whether thou art come to the Kingdom for such a time as this?" (Esther iv. 14.)

Meanwhile the Turkish Nationalists are vigorously pushing their propaganda in America, and the concessionaires are winning strange supporters.

Dr. Wise speaks with no uncertainty about the

\* The "Friends of Armenia" always have been, and are still, a non political Society.—Ed.

Chester Concessions. He says they should be called, not the "Chester Claim," but the "Chester Bribe." Thus one's fears seem well founded. The Master was sold for 30 pieces of silver, and we who are called by His Name have sold our fellow Christians for the mines and oil-fields.

Britain has retained some hold on Turkish Exports and Imports, may she use her power in defence of the helpless.

If there is any truth in the report that some of the Relief Agents are forbidding the Armenian boys to use their native tongue and taking their Armenian Bibles from them, then Armenia's cup of bitterness must be full indeed.

Verily the old legend was right: it was not the serpent but Laocoön and his sons who perished.

But the end is not yet.

Once more Europe has been on the verge of war. The murder at Janina of the five Albanian frontier commissioners for which Signor Mussolini holds Greece responsible, recalled all too vividly that other murder at Serajevo which began the European conflagration. The reparations demanded by Italy were so humiliating that Greece appealed to the League of Nations, but meanwhile Italy had bombarded Corfu and killed some 20 of the refugees and wounded others. Many of the 300 orphans, supported by the Lord Mayor's Fund, were housed in the barracks, and the Admiral fired into the little boys while bathing in the sea. As Mussolini repudiated the competency of the League to deal with the matter, the Ambassadors' Conference, acting with the Council of the League, arranged the terms. An international commission was to investigate the case. Italy was to receive compensation, but Greece was held "responsible not to Italy alone, but to the three Powers, Britain, France and Italy, which were represented on the International Committee to which the murdered Italian officers belonged," to these three the apologies are to be made and the salutes paid to the three flags. "Corfu is to be evacuated by Italy not later than September 27."—*Daily News*, Sept. 14.

This incident has revealed both the use and the weakness of the League. It voiced the moral indignation of the world as no other body has had the power to do, and without it there would probably have been war; but the intervention of the Conference of Ambassadors was necessary, for the League of Nations has not yet reached its full stature. It needs strengthening.

Nevertheless the world took one more step on its upward course when Lord Robert Cecil had the Peace Terms of the Treaty read aloud at Geneva amid dead silence; the moral condemnation of Italy was complete.

Nemesis dogs the steps of nations as well as individuals, and France, obsessed by German fears, begins to see that she has yielded to Turkey for the benefit of others, while Italy, who stopped the news of the Smyrna massacre from reaching the U.S. warship, has now done a little killing on her own account by bombing the refugees in Corfu, and Britain, although she supports the League of Nations and was the first to scrap her battleships, may yet, in spite of such sons as Allenby and Harington, may yet, though her betrayal of those who fought for her—

EDITH CANTLOW.

### Events of Interest.

The following notice from the "Scotsman" of Friday, June 22nd, 1923, can hardly fail to interest the readers of "The Friend of Armenia":—

"The marriage took place yesterday at Wytham, Oxford, very quietly, by special licence, of Hector Munro Ferguson, J.P., son of the late Colonel Munro Ferguson, of Raith and Novar, and Christobel Ellis, C.B.E., daughter of the Hon. William Charles Ellis. Among immediate relatives present were the bridegroom's brother, Viscount Novar, and Viscountess Novar, the Earl and Countess of Norbury, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, and Captain Luttrell, of Dunstar Castle."

For Major Munro Ferguson was one of the founders of "The Friends of Armenia," and the joint editor of its first publications.

It was largely due to his enthusiastic devotion to the Armenian cause, or rather the cause of Humanity, that the Society was formed. It sprang from the "International Friends of Armenia" which started with high aims and ideals, but failed to arrive, fading away after two large Demonstrations in London and Cardiff. "We have a name to live and are dead," said Mr. Ferguson in one of those early committees, "let us do something practical and work for relief through the American Missionaries." So the beautiful dream of *deliverance* was laid aside and the rôle adopted of sending out funds to be administered by the American Missionaries, already hard at work amongst the victims. Later, helpers were sent out to aid them, and along those lines the Society worked till the Great War made some adjustment necessary to meet the changing conditions.

The young Society was not easy to float, and it was only by strenuous office work and vigorous deputation work that branches were formed in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and in all Mr. Ferguson took a leading part and heavy share.

But it was Britain, not Armenia, that was ever his first thought, as is shown by social work done in the East End of London while resident at Oxford House Settlement for several years, and later on as Warden of another Settlement in Edinburgh, and by his work in connection with Lord Peel's Minority Report on the management of the Drink Traffic, in the training of Highland gillies, afterwards to be known as Lovat's Scouts, to prepare Britain for the war that was to come, and by the active service he rendered as Major in the Lovat's Scouts during the War.

A very successful Sale was held at Keswick, July 14—23 by Miss Russell, helped by her sister. Goods to the value of £140 were sold, which is the best result yet achieved.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Lausanne July 24, 1923, and ratified by Angora August 23, 1923. The British Forces under General Harington began at once to leave Constantinople. This Lausanne Treaty does away with the Capitulations.

President Harding died suddenly at San Francisco, Thursday evening, August 2, 1923 (p. 20).

Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D., formerly of Adana, and Mr. Marshall Fox, of the Society of

Friends, who has recently visited the Near East, and Miss Davies, of Brummana, met the Committee on Wednesday, August 29.

Other visitors during the Quarter were Rev. F. W. Macallum, D.D., Miss Miles, of Smyrna, Mrs. Altounyan, of Aleppo, and Miss Jean Christie, of Tarsus, from America.

Dr. Chambers, with Mrs. Chambers and Miss Davies, have left for Brummana, and the other missionaries have returned.

On Friday, August 31, 1923, at 5 p.m., the Italians bombarded Corfu where Miss Burgess and Miss Newnham have taken refuge. Some refugees, mostly children, were wounded and killed.

### Visitors from the Field.

#### (a) Mission.

Dr. Chambers, of the American Mission, who worked at Adana for very many years, has recently visited the various relief centres in Syria, and gave his report to the "Friends of Armenia" Committee Aug. 29th; he returns to Brummana within a few days.

He laid stress on the great multitude of the homeless and destitute, saying that there were between 70,000 to 80,000, and that to save a dozen here or a hundred there did but little to lessen the misery.

What was needed was a grant of territory, on long and easy terms, where the people could settle in families and support themselves.

About 1,000 Armenians had been sent from Beyrouth to Brazil, South America, and larger openings of this kind were wanted.

But neither Canada, nor Australia, nor America encouraged emigration.

Dr. Chambers considered Australia especially suitable for Armenian settlement, and affirmed that if sent there in large numbers they would do well.

As he went about this country he constantly heard the Turk praised and the Armenian condemned. He granted that the Turk was pleasant and hospitable to strangers, and said he had lived amongst them for forty years and been well treated, but he warned his hearers that the unspeakable atrocities were real facts, and said that they had not been committed by mobs that had got out of hand, but were arranged by the Turkish Government.

The Armenians were good material and would make good if they were given half a chance.

One fact which had greatly impressed him was that, in the Beyrouth camp, in spite of all the adverse conditions, the moral tone had been maintained.

The "Near East Relief" were supporting between twelve and thirteen thousand orphans at Beyrouth, but they had cut off the Adult relief. Yet it was still needed, for in the camps at Aleppo and Damascus adults were suffering from hunger to such an extent that it meant loss of power to work.

Things were not improving, but getting worse; for instance, a man from Adana who had brought his small capital with him, opened a little store and was making headway, but now he could only just pay his rent and had to support his family from his capital.

Miss Frearson's work for the orphans, Dr. Chambers said, was fine, and "Save the Children Fund" were doing well, but relief for adults was also needed.

The "Near East Relief," after administering millions of dollars on general relief, were trying to raise a 60,000 dollar fund for orphans only.

There seemed no opening for the adults, even Australia did not take Armenians in large numbers. Yet Australia's best defence against the yellow peril would be to settle an Aryan race, like the Armenians, on her empty lands.

Syria, he asserted, was not a place where Armenians could make good, for the country could not even support its own population, being greatly dependent on help sent in from other countries; to deal with 100,000 refugees was impossible. It was a poor country, with no manufactures, and the mountains round Beyrouth were cultivated in terraces quite up to the top. Cilicia, from which the Armenians had been driven, was a splendid country for agriculture.

In all Cilicia to-day, Dr. Chambers said, only one Armenian Pastor remained, only one Church outside Constantinople was open, and that at Adana, where Protestants and Gregorians, drawn together by their common trouble, attend the same service. At Xmas 1920 partook of the Communion. But an attempt was made to crush the work, and the Pastor received a notice to hand over the Church-schools within forty-eight hours. The Governor was away, and in despair he appealed to the Head of the Police, and a respite was given. The Roman Catholic Bishop had part of his grounds taken, and the question was raised whether the Turkish Government meant to take all unoccupied land.

The granting of free passages from Aleppo to Damascus had caused many to go there, only to find on arrival that house-room was not to be found, and so great was the congestion that many camped in the streets and under the city walls.

As for the future of the Mission work, the American Board had decided not to abandon Turkey but to accept Ismet Pasha's invitation to remain and work for the Turks. Caesarea, Marsovan and Sivas centres were to be re-opened, Doctors Haas, Marden and Dodd were to carry on medical work. The Governor had invited Dr. Marden to return to Marsovan.

#### (b) Relief.

Mr. Fox, a member of the Society of Friends, who next addressed the Committee, is well known to our readers in connection with the work amongst Armenian refugees at Port Said. He spoke with such earnestness and enthusiasm that he swept his audience away with him, and is, on that account, exceedingly difficult to report.

His main point was that, to an onlooker at Beyrouth and elsewhere, the two great needs of the moment were for the Armenians a *Home*,—for the relief agencies a *Policy*.

All workers for the Armenians must face the question of providing a *Home*, not for a family here or a group there, but for the whole body of refugees.

And if they were to do any good they must *unite* in a definite policy. He said that this question of a policy must be faced.

"The Turks will have Aleppo," he said, "and what then?"

The Kurds are raiding the border of N. Syria, the French are keeping them back. In Aleppo there are 50,000 Armenians and 15,000 Greeks. When the boundary is broken through these must be moved or massacred.

The "Near East Relief" had no policy; Mr. Cresswell, who represented Australian Relief, had no policy. There seemed to be no strong effort to get a government backing to a definite scheme, and no earnest prayer that such a backing should be granted.

Australian emigration awaited agreement of British Government.

The duty of the moment was to pray open the door for a friendly deportation.

*What the Friends had done for the Dukhobors, the churches could do for the Armenians* (see p. 8).

Mr. Fox said he had the most sincere admiration of the work being done by Miss Frearson and Miss Davies. It was good work, done with sound economy and with good results. But what future was there for these orphan girls? Domestic service in Syria was not a solution, for the standard of living was low, and it was certain that whatever the promise they would not be paid. It meant suffering and degradation. Was it worth saving them for that; he thought not.

The Armenian level was a higher one than the Syrian.

Round Beyrouth, with all those thousands of Armenians in utter want, the roads were safe. A few thieves were caught and hung, but they were Syrians.

Syrians would not do the work of a handy man. Armenians would. For thrift and industry they had to look to the Armenians. At Port Said Mr. Fox had seen that, and he recalled how cleanly the work-rooms were.

There was no future for those girls, he said, no future for their nation; the whole situation desperate, and the one hope—Prayer.

Opposed to the hazy, nebulous policy of the relief workers there was on the side of the Turks a strong definite propaganda which they were pushing in New York. Mr. Fox instanced a meeting there, attended by 300 fashionable ladies, where an ignorant, uncouth Christian Syrian was matched against an up-to-date Turk with no regard for truth. Fortunately the chairman had sense, and the Bishop present courage, so the evil done was mitigated.

Meanwhile Christian women, stripped of their jewels and clothes, hid in Syrian caves without even enough sacking to cover them. Again, Mr. Fox urged Christians to pray for *Vision*, and to take as their motto the words of Hudson Taylor—"Impossible," "Difficult," "Done."

### Recent Impressions.

The Lady Frederick Cavendish (President) has sent the following notes culled from the letters of a friend who has just visited Beirut and the Lebanon:—

"At the inauguration of the new President of the American University at Beirut, I went up to Beirut and the Lebanon semi-officially to represent the Government. One day we visited the ancient Byblos

up the coast. Now there have sprung up a lot of settlements of Armenian orphans being cared for by the American Near East Relief. I was very much impressed by the work; thousands of poor little boys and girls are being taught trades, and taught to forget the horrors their earliest impressions must have held. A certain number of them are survivors of the deportations to Deir-es-Zor. There was a dear little curly haired boy whose father was a Turkish officer, and mother an Armenian girl of 14. Certainly philanthropic America is doing something if official America stands aloof. . . . The Jews will not allow any more Armenians to come into Jerusalem, or rather they make endless difficulties about it. But several hundreds are there."

"I had an extraordinary old woman to wait upon me in a little English Inn there; she was an Armenian called Wassily, and she told me she had a nice home waiting for her in an Armenian Almshouse in Jerusalem for her old age. I think I told you about the wonderful treasures in the great Armenian Church in Jerusalem and their Eastern services, which are glorious. The American relief work is all in French Syria. On my voyage to Alexandria, there were two delightful Danish ladies—I spoke of you to them—who had worked for years in Armenian schools in the Aleppo district. They had adopted a little Armenian orphan, and were going back to fresh work, the Turks having destroyed everything they had done! I also met two American workers in the train in Switzerland, and it seems a great work is being done one way or another, under most dreadful difficulties. Armenian Deaconesses I knew in the hospital\* at Cairo were angels in human form."



### Spirit and Personality in the Near East.

*Written by Mr. Marshall F. Fox for "Friends' Fellowship Papers," and printed by permission.†*

The Editor's request to have "up-to-date news and impressions" from Syria, and of Friends' work there for the Near East issue of the "Friends' Fellowship Papers," is one which cannot rightly be ignored. I wish I could convey some idea of the burden on our minds, burden enough were political conditions stable, but made more intolerable by every breeze of uncertainty, every rumour of war, of change. If we paused to consider the depleted population of the towns and villages (as compared with pre-war days) or the curtailed evangelistic and school work within our power (of personnel as much as of finance), there might seem to be reasons for discouragement, but the "new emphasis on spirit and personality" is clearly in evidence in our church, which is alive as a branch of the Society of Friends. . . .

I often wonder how far Friends at home realise that, at bottom, the Near Eastern question is a religious, not a racial one, and that every move on the political chessboard (true or false) has its reaction in

\* The writer was laid up there.

† "Friends' Fellowship Papers," an International Journal of Quaker Thought and Service. English Subscriptions, 4/- per annum, post free, should be sent to M. Ethel Crawshaw, 24, Wallbutton Road, London, S.E.4.

every Moslem community the world over? The more Islam is studied, and the crosscurrents within it, the more convincing it is that diplomacy, as such, is hopeless, that nothing short of "openings" by the Holy Spirit of God are enough for guidance where all is so complex. We have failed in that we have so largely forgotten St. Paul's injunction to pray "for kings and all that are in high place" (I. Tim. ii. 2). Credit our rulers with the purest motives, and those who realise how extraordinarily difficult Near East questions are, but vastly more so when "win-the-war" provisos and promises have to be studied and kept.

From time immemorial, the missionaries of Syria have been accustomed to regard the successful work of the American Congregational Board in Asia Minor as being an object-lesson to the Protestants of Syria and Palestine. In self-propagation and self-support the Armenian Christians were in the van. But the calamity which has overtaken them would have completely staggered a less robust people. *In the ten years from 1913—1923 the result of the efforts of more than three-quarters of a century has been seemingly destroyed.* Protestant work is *non est* where, in 1913, there were 19 central mission stations, 137 organised progressive churches, 15,000 church members, and 51,000 adherents. We think of the American Presbyterian Mission, centering in Beirut, so big and important, but its scope and its clientele is barely one-quarter that of the one apparently wiped out. With the record of the Boxer Movement before us, and what has happened in China in the succeeding twenty years, the braver spirits do not despair even now.

Of course the Protestants are only a fraction of the Armenian Christians who have suffered; and Beirut alone is said to have 20,000 representatives of the "dispersion." I cannot begin to describe their needs. Fully 300 Protestants are found among them, coming from churches in 50 different places, and a veteran missionary who has seen over forty years' service in Asia Minor says that, after seeing them in dire adversity, he realises afresh their staying qualities, that their moral tone and elasticity are wonderful, that they are a strong, progressive, brainy race well worth helping. The character shown by those Aryan exiles from their native land needs dwelling upon because it would seem to have become fashionable in England and U.S.A. to disparage them. And yet turn to the pages of "The Friend" (Philadelphia) for March 29th and testimony to one Dikram Donchian of Diarbekir is found. Tracing his career in Constantinople (where he joined Friends), and later in U.S.A. he is spoken of as a prince among men, his ministry and munificence are dwelt upon—a type of what many more of his nationality would develop into, given a fair chance in a free country.

The Ninth Report of the F.E. & W.V.R.C., just to hand, makes me glad and thankful for the constructive value of Friends' Relief work. The fulfilling of responsibilities, and the recognition that "the right ending of a work" is a very important part of its ultimate success" seems to be lacking in so much of the relief which is being given in the Near East both to Greek and Armenian refugees. This may be due to the frequent changes in administration, resulting in want of continuity, as much as to absence of

policy. It has happened, however, that hundreds of boys have been brought to Beirut from various orphanages and given the opportunity, at short notice, to "make their own way." Where neither work nor shelter can be found, this means—put into other words—"to drift into trouble and tragedy." What I most want to say, the concern which presses on me, is explained in a recent letter to an American correspondent, from which I venture to quote.

"From the spring of 1916, when I went to Port Said to organise the industrial side of the Refugee Camp, I have done what I could for Armenians. In the work of the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund, of which I was Field Secretary from 1917—1920, I met many Armenians and am able to say that, of all the destitute we had to relieve, they were the easiest to start in self-support. *Give them half a chance and they were off one's hands.*

"I heartily approve the idea of getting youth of both sexes independent, always providing there is work for them to do and a prospect of something better than mere existence. I am constantly appealed to for positions for those of whose willingness to work there is no doubt, and the prospect squarely faced is pretty desperate for the lads. If they have a trade, plus enough Arabic to get on with (often not), their one hope lies apparently in running the Syrian off the ground. This spells **friction**, sooner or later. To my mind, there is no solution in the Armenian squatting in the Syrian's land. They do not appreciate each other—partly because of the superior ability and standards of the Armenian—and an evil day of friction and jealousy is in store. I believe it cannot be otherwise.

"It may sound harsh, but I am not sure that it were not better to let the Armenian girls die out if there is nothing in store for them but domestic service, so-called, in this country—aliens as they are. Was it worth while to save them for that? I question it. How many of us realise that hidden away in Mohammedan homes, varying from the palatial abodes of rich Turks to the tents of wandering Arabs, are Christian Armenian girls numbering over 63,000." —Record of Christian Work, U.S.A., May, 1923.

"I believe that the Christian folk of the world, living in the ceiled houses, owe it to the Armenians who craved for safety under an American mandate, to think and carry out a policy of reconstruction for them, a scheme whereby they may be given a chance (in a land far away from the Turk) to demonstrate their power and wish to be an ASSET to the world instead of a continually recurring burden. If the Press, governments, churches, relief, missionary and other philanthropic societies could unite in one big venture to establish these deserving Aryans in say, some section of Australia (absolutely needing population), I believe many would make an effort who are tired of the regular appeal. Is it beyond the statesmanship of your country and mine (and the Scandinavians might help) to initiate such a deportation? Tonnage, as such, would be no difficulty, but of course an open door is a necessity of the case.

"While I was working in Port Said there was a large rest camp for the Australian forces near by. The Refugee Camp was visited by hundreds of Australians who bought our industrial output. Time

and again officers and privates said to me as they saw the people at work, and the women and children in their home (?) surroundings: "These are just the people Australia needs." And, while the Labour element in Australia does not wish to admit Asiatics, there should be a large sprinkling of influential people who do not think of the Armenians except as being Aryan—the same race as ourselves. It is to such that the appeal to get the door opened should be made, and not without hope.

"Until some constructive scheme is promulgated, I do not think it is possible to gauge what the response and assets would be. **Bonds**, to be entered into by the emigrants to repay their passage costs, etc., by a regular percentage on their earnings; a **Guarantee Fund**, to find the capital outlay (with possibility of return of some of it, or of finding what is recovered), and other details could be worked out with as much precision as the costs of transporting an army overseas.

"Some years ago, the little society to which I belong raised a Guarantee Fund to deport the persecuted Dukhobours from Russia. Almost unaided, they took them first to Cyprus and then across the Atlantic. The job was carried through, the Dukhobours ceased to burden anyone, and portions of the Guarantee Fund were being repaid for years after the deportation. If a Society numbering little more than 20,000 people (men, women and children) would carry through such a scheme—and through to a finish—what is the Armenian problem to all the churches and philanthropic agencies of CHRISTENDOM?"

M.N.F.

## News from Corfu.

(A.—Notes by the Rev. Harold Buxton).

11th September, 1923.

Who would have guessed a fortnight ago that sleepy little Corfu was to become a centre of 'danger', not only for the exiles who have taken refuge on its hospitable shores, but for the peoples and governments of the Near East, perhaps for the nations of Europe? Certainly, when saying goodbye to our friends at the Fort (now so strangely famous) a few weeks ago, the uppermost thought in my mind was that no more peaceful spot could have been found anywhere in the Mediterranean for our orphan children.

After a prolonged journey throughout all the Balkan States (and a particularly hot and busy week in Athens!) it was refreshing to me to arrive in Corfu on June 8th last. The cool breeze off the sea and the lovely fresh green of the trees and grass were more than welcome. And it was good to see our friends again—Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Miss Fraser, Miss Hancock, Miss Thorn and Miss Keyser, all of the Lord Mayor's Fund (Miss Fowler was away); also Miss Newnham, Miss Burgess, Mrs. Christie, and others.

The English Church at Corfu is the old Parliament House of the Ionian Islands, and by the kind arrangement of our Consul, Mr. Raymond, a good many of us were able to assemble for Holy Communion and for Matins on Sunday morning, June 10th. Again in

the afternoon there was a large gathering at the house of Miss Burgess, which was itself a lesson in Christian fraternity, there being present, *among others*, a Quakeress (in the Chair), a Gregorian priest, an Evangelical Pastor, and an Anglican priest!

This leads me to say that the Armenian Bishop in Athens has sent us an excellent priest as Chaplain to the children under the Lord Mayor's Fund at Corfu. Our Chaplain was formerly the Armenian "Vicar" of Chanak, Dardanelles. He is able to teach and instruct the children daily, according to the Gregorian traditions.

I should like to say a great deal more about the excellent work which I saw being carried on by the "Lord Mayor's Fund" and its representatives resident in Corfu, but modesty forbids me to express all that is in my mind. By the "Friends of Armenia" also, most generous and timely help has been rendered both to Miss Burgess and to Miss Newnham. I would that there were space in which to enlarge upon the merits of their respective activities, which do great credit to the British name.

The "Save the Children Fund" has its own special feeding centre, and the local British community have organised a soup kitchen for many of the most needy refugees. This latter is under the constant supervision of Mrs. Blower.

When one remembers that there are about 20,000 refugees in Corfu, one can readily see the need for all this effort, in addition to the work of the American, Greek, and other relief committees.

I could not help being impressed by the enlightened generosity of the Greek Government and people. There are in all perhaps 600,000 GREEK refugees from Asia Minor in the country—a sufficient handful with which to deal! But ARMENIAN refugees have been admitted on the same terms as the rest and, as far as I could see, receive identical treatment. Let us hope that a loan will shortly be raised to facilitate the settlement of the greater number of these immigrants in various parts of Greek territory. Meanwhile, under the Italian flag, all is proceeding quietly at Corfu.

The future, for our Armenian children, is not very bright. How to dispose of the older ones is a serious problem. One thinks of various possibilities: Canada, Russia, the Caucasus, South America. Time will show. For the present our task is to carry on the work and to prepare them for useful service, wherever they may be guided ultimately to make their homes.

HAROLD BUXTON,  
Hon. Secretary, Lord Mayor's Fund.

### (B.—Industries).

Friends' Mission, Villa Golcher,  
Corfu, Greece.  
15th June, 1923.

To the Secretary, F. of A.  
Dear Miss Russell,

I am sure my last letter gives you a disappointment. Shall I send some of the smaller articles by letter post, such as handkerchiefs, babies slippers, cases and light things? We shall prepare a bale of rugs and send by ship the end of this month, which will reach Liverpool about the end of July. The thieving here is dreadful, as you see we have no

European (?) Post Office to protect our interests. And the Insurance agents here will take no risks to either Athens or Brindisi. I hope I have made our difficulties clear. I enclose receipt for the handsome gifts with our sincere thanks.

Rev. Harold Buxton is here; he took our Sunday evening service. I enclose a picture showing him. The darling babies on my knees were born after our arrival in Corfu. One is our Doctor's son, the other our Carpenter's son. The gentleman wearing a cross is the Armenian Priest newly arrived here. The gentleman next to Rev. Harold Buxton is Rev. H. Jijizian, a Congregational Minister. So on the front line there is first an Armenian Priest of the Orthodox Church, 2nd, a Church of England clergyman, 3rd, a Congregational Minister, 4th, a Quakeress. All representative people! How lovely it will be in heaven when all join up in one great Brotherhood. With the one great theme "The love of Christ our Saviour."

I do wish I could be with you at Keswick, but that will be impossible; work here is not sufficiently established for me to leave unless the heat endangers my health greatly, then I should have to move out in August for a little while.

The fall in foreign currencies makes very costly living for us here, and we are perplexed with our great crowd of women workers with families to keep. I try not to worry but it is difficult to know what will be the outcome of all this; we certainly have to give up the idea of building a place, and we are now trying to get a flat in a burnt out building now under repair. It is far from here, but as I have a pony and conveyance I feel less worried about the distance. If only we can secure this warehouse-looking place it will serve for fifty rug looms and provide a place for large meetings. We are not sure if those concerned will let the building to us. I hope they will, even though the rent may be high; it will be the best for the time being. I could have put up a building for £800, now it would cost us £2,000. Our greatest difficulty is we must move out of the school house, lent to us, in September next. Only God knows what we shall do if the attempt to secure a place fails; pray for us. Every good wish.

25th July, 1923.

How good of you to find out for us some way of getting parcels to you! A ship came here a week ago and we tried hard to get a bale of rugs, native cotton cloth, and other things to London, but unfortunately the people at the customs would not allow the goods to go on the ship, so I had to wait for an answer from the Government in Athens, and now we have the permit; but we had to wait for the next ship. We are now trying to find out how to get the goods to London, via Patmos or Perens; we cannot undo our bale to remove these now packed, as it is all banded with iron bands, but you will, I hope, have got the two parcels we got posted from Athens by a friend who left here about a month ago for Athens. This lady is an old Constantinople friend of mine, and lives in Athens, and we truly hope that through her in the future we can get things to England. Of course we have double postage and lots of red tape to manage this even.

Greece is in a sad disappointed state and feels anything but good to England for the way she has framed up the present peace by giving concession after concession to Turkey. I myself feel very much afraid that England, France and Italy will reap terrible consequences sooner or later, but then you see we do not understand much, and the arrogance of Turkey and the way she feels caresses by the Allies after shedding so much innocent blood leaves her more at liberty to persecute the Minorities and continue the extermination of Armenians. *We are glad there is peace, but we did hope for a more righteous peace. May God have mercy on those whose souls languish under the terms given to one of the cruellest nations on God's earth.*

8th August, 1923.

Yours safe to hand. We are so glad to hear that sales were encouraging at Keswick. I wish I could have been with you, but that was impossible for me, as my hands are more than full here among the crowds who need us. We shall, in the future, be able to get parcels to you through an old friend of mine in Athens, who came here to Corfu on a visit. She offers without any charge to send on parcels for me to England. Your cotton cloth, however, is done up in the Rug Bale, as I found the cost of sending out by post from here to Athens and then from Athens to you rather costly, but in the bale it will not mean much. I am surrounded with problems. The facilities for trade on this Island are few. Greeks do not seem disposed to help us much. Our good Prefect is out of office, and I am sorry as he was a great help to us. I wrote to our Legation in Athens and it looked hopeful, but it is not turning out well for us. We have to cultivate patience, and in this intense heat it is not easy to be patient.

We are putting the Chair-backs on the way and returning the other piece as soon as possible. We have to get out of the School House loaned to us last March. We have now found a large warehouse; three rooms from it are being given to us for a low rent, but heavy repairs in floors, ceilings, windows and stairway. We hope to be in at the end of the month.

Regarding the two parcels sent through from Athens. Please can I have a list of the goods you are not taking into stock? I may be able to find someone else who would take some of the things, or all of the things, and so secure a Sale.

About prices; I am so busy I cannot in these days give much time in the goods depot. If my helpers have overcharged any of the things, I beg of you to give me the difference on a list and we can rectify. Be sure I am not after large profits. The fall in the British currency may be the cause. We figure in drachmas. I do not care if we get no profit for the moment. What I do care about is keeping the wheels turning of each department, and refugees in this way busy finding their living.

If you saw some of the buildings crowded with people full of fears about the coming days, their earnings which they had when they first came are dwindling down and work is nowhere in sight, sufficiently for all. We are doing all we can. **We shall soon have 400 persons at work.**

22nd August, 1923.  
Thank you so much for your kind letter and good wishes, also for the accounts. I spoke with Miss Symons about prices, etc., and she says that the up and down in the exchange accounts for many things. Some of our goods were going for much less than they cost us to make, after the fall in the foreign currencies abroad, or rather here in Greece; one English pound was producing 450 drachmas and the fall of the sterlings suddenly went down to 105 drachmas, and for a while every sale we made even after putting on large pieces of work, 2/- and 3/- was again a loss.

Now work is somewhat regulated, I mean we pay less as foods were reduced, but not until we suffered over £200 losses. So you see, dear friend, if you had passed over a few of these articles at higher prices you would only have been sharing a very small portion of our losses.

We were going to put up a building but that fell through as an impossible proposition, as the prices of mortar, stone, timber and everything would have cost us three times more than we had counted on. We have now an old warehouse, windowless, tiles all broken, floors and stairs in a dilapidated condition; we are very busy using refugees to repair it. We have to get out of the School House at the end of this week. Out of this old building we are making a very healthy place, and we are delighted with it. The Bishop of Corfu gave us an old church in bad repair, and told us that rent free we could have it if we could afford the repair; the church is quite near Villa Gollcher. After we had begun the repair the new Prefect forbade us stopping there, and ordered us out of the School House six weeks before the schools re-open here.

The Athens Government had given us a permit to release our raw goods as well as other goods for refugee purposes. But the white silk you sent me is only now released, and while work has been at a standstill since March, I am glad at last to have it. My book-keeper spends a good part of his time running this way and that way to get influential people to speak for us at the Custom House and at the Prefecture. If we pay duty with these poor rates of exchange we shall have a great time in making our Industrial wheels turn. The place promised well at the beginning, but afterwards made us hold our breath with fear; everything is too much needed to close down, so we keep pegging away. The rate of exchange has recovered a little: some days we get again 250 drachmas to one pound and that gives us some hope of success.

Dear friend, forgive all this tale of woe and excuse me, heat and worry are not good for Industrial relief work; still I am very sure that work, even though some loss is sustained, is the best form of relief. The people pick up and look like human beings with some sort of happiness after a turn at their respective trades.

I do want to hold on to the work and to look up and not down. After all our whole hope is in God, who pities all forms of suffering from whatever cause they come.

I am writing a letter direct to Miss C. J. Barnard. How lovely of her to remember us in such a practical way; it is, I am sure, the result of a thoughtful sympathetic heart. What can we say for it I do not know,

but when I begin to write I hope gratitude will find language. All good wishes and many thanks for accounts.

A. M. BURGESS.

(C.—Orphans).

Favre Boys' Home, c/o British Consulate,  
Corfu, Greece.  
13th June, 1923.

To the Secretary, F. of A.  
Dear Miss Russell,

You should have seen the rejoicing last night when the wire came that our boys were safely through their adventures and in the best hands. It was sweet of the Fegan people to telegraph; it was such a relief to all.

I had to be economical in wires, partly because of the need of Greek money, also because, if exchange continues so low, we shall have to curtail our work, and the time is very unfavourable for that.

As the American Red Cross is packing to leave, it is ready to give right and left, and we are claiming and receiving food stores which help on the supplies, and we can buy again when these are exhausted.

Many thanks for cheque for Smyrna needy. There is a family in the shelters who were very well off, but came out stripped. Also we have two boys from N.E.R. from Smyrna; one we are testing for Mr. Fegan, another, smaller one, eager to be sent, but too old for one set, too young for the other! A very sharp little chap, probably he must stay in our hands until more doors open. Also the roll of material arrived safely. I am writing to my sister. Oddly enough it cost more to land than the huge case previously sent,—no duty owing to your efforts, but Government are adding stamps at every turn because they are so poor. It is better not to send any more goods now I think. We are trying various ways to make the gifts to the poorest, but everyone scrambles for them. We took the under-clothing one day and quietly observed the least clothed of all the soup applicants, and gave to them at the end of the hour. The next day hundreds swarmed up, all in rags and almost bare! M. can see a good deal in the clinic when dressing the sores, and that helps. She is very plucky. She walks back the three miles between 12 and 2 p.m. It isn't right. She never thinks of herself and is such a capable nurse. The boys and others owe her much!

Mr. Buxton promises to come out and see us on Friday afternoon; his time is very much taken up. We did enjoy the services on Sunday, and they ended with our boys' favourite, "O God our help in ages past." Sunday evening here we sang, "Holy Father in Thy mercy" for our far away boys—they loved it.

The first answer about S. of France is come. My nephew writes from Nice that he is sure houses and land are easily found in some parts as French population is decreased, and we should probably be welcomed if our boys would become French subjects and potential soldiers. I do not think the latter is right, do you. Really the French have betrayed the Armenians too often. They could go on the land and be useful, yes. I wonder whether we could not, in conjunction with our School, have a Home centre for bigger boys who could work on the Farms round, but

be protected by us? The French Consular Agent here agrees with us that the French Government offer to take orphan boys, for the land was probably only to exploit them. No pledges of care were given and the matter dropped. I should like to know what you over yonder feel about it. We have not yet heard from Mr. Kraft who had interviewed Poincaré, nor from Armenian Church at Marseille.

Grateful thanks for the £150, per Mr. Prins; it was from your Society.

Just opened the roll of cloth; beautiful material and most beautifully packed. We must begin to use it at once.

guidance will be given, and means. It must be a good work to train up hopeful boys there, and people will be interested and strengthen us. If I received all the loans owing to me I should be able to manage well.

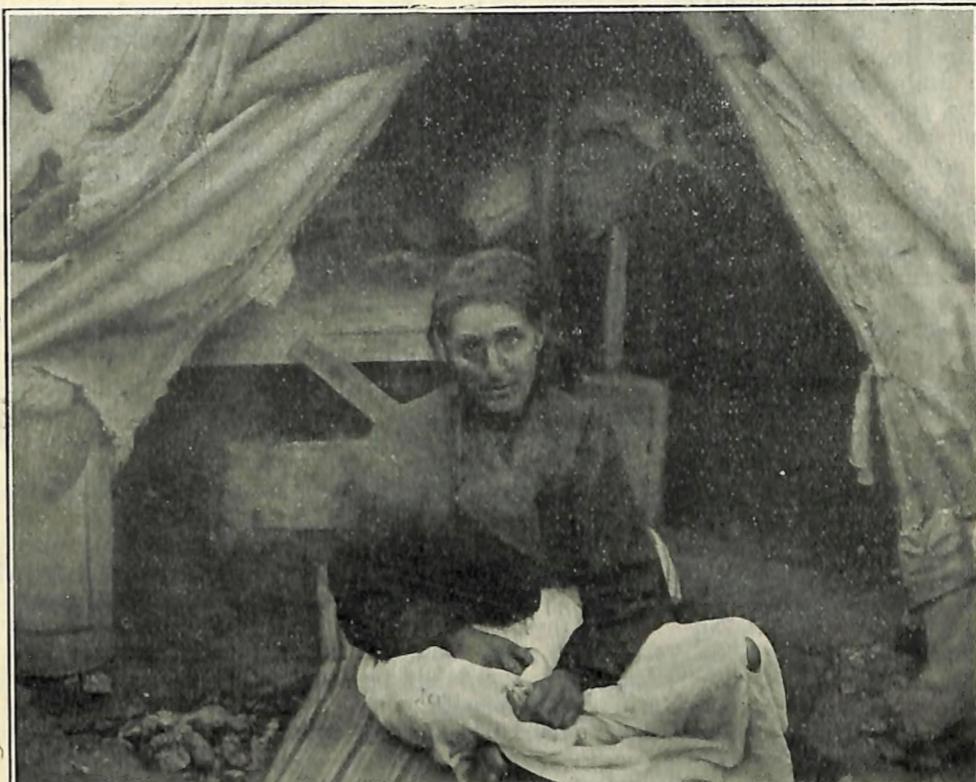
Mary and I feel sad about leaving the refugees here. Her work at Clinic is really important; the patients simply crowd in, and it is far better now we have found a horse for her to ride back. She is a most devoted worker and capable.

I did suggest about 6d. for the little olive woods, did I not? or 4d. for the tiny ones if you like, but if you think it too much say less.

22nd July, 1923.

Yesterday we went for the first time to visit the Osbornes at the L.M.F. Camp, a lovely airy spot on a promontory overlooking the sea and an olive grove. The whole Camp is so well organised; Mr. Osborne is a very steady worker. They badly needed the change. Conditions in the Fort have been most trying and are getting worse. Virulent small-pox and scarlet fever amongst the refugees, and Government pushing orphans further back and filling their places with refugees, although the number in this island has fallen from 16,000 to 9,000.

The Sivas Commonwealth is reduced to 9, and I am reducing their food to induce those also to move off! All soup kitchens closed to August 1st. Clinic will also have to close—a grief to Miss Maillefer, but stores are running out. The moment



Is There Any Hope.

21st June, 1923.

I have had charming letters from Mr. Walmsley and satisfactory news from and about the boys. Now we are wondering whether the "eight elder and twelve younger" boys, so very generously offered by Mr. Fegan, includes the three still due to the S.A. or not.

The Consulate people are delighted with the way the first lot went through, and I hope we shall do better this time, and also much cheaper.

If one can keep relations together it is good. They surely have suffered enough. I try more for the bigger lads who are desperately anxious about their future.

I quite realise that they must not form Armenian colonies in Canada or elsewhere, but this is best effected by filling their minds with new objects, not trying to crush out the national idea. Oh, I do hope our lads will prove faithful and true! It is easy to theorise!

Our friends here, the English, all encourage our move to Switzerland, the sooner the better. When these boys go we shall have very few left. Surely

the American doctor left, the Greek doctors came and seized the stores of quinine and iodine he had given us. They are showing in every way that we are not wanted here.

To our utter dismay the S.A. wrote that the delay in securing Permit had passed the limit and my three fine young men could not be received this year! I sent another imploring letter and again wait—cable accepting the three.

I must move out of this, and is it possible for me to dump Masters and widow workers amongst refugee crowd here? Can't be done. Surely the Committee would be good enough to let me use the remainder of the splendid Emigration donation for taking them to a safe country? I will give an account of how it goes. First, these two batches for Canada, and this second one ought to be much cheaper comparatively—we have been granted reduced fares right through, I hope, from Corfu to London! Then a boy I had to drop out as beyond the number, I think we can get to

work in France—I told him we would lend from this Fund.

I am most grateful for all the influence you and the Committee have used to further the work. I feel rather desperate at times, but I must live somewhere, so my income would pay rent and keep one or two people until help comes or they find work elsewhere. We have four boys paid for more or less; they cannot return to Constantinople, we must take them.

But the desperate hunger is not in Corfu—we don't see that.

I am not out of funds at present and am selling my bit of furniture; it would cost too much to transport, and after all the associations must live in one's heart!

As to the gift for Smyrna people, I found a family who had been comfortably off but had to fly, leaving everything. They escaped to Italy and then came here. Grandmother lost, brother, son, son-in-law, etc. in the massacres; mother already a widow, four daughters who are trying to get work. I bought pieces and gave Miss Thorn to sell. I am taking them some of the very good clothing you sent in the case. You do not know how much better the things were than much that is sent for distribution. We try to give to suitable people.

Then two of the bright boys we took in lately were from Smyrna, and the two boys the American ladies have persuaded us to put in next group for Mr. Fegan. *The elder one, Kachazoun, swam out that awful night to try to carry word to the American boat, but was picked up and kept by the Italians.* So we are trying to use the money as the donor wished.

Colonel Obed Smith justifies my choice of boys, saying the three sent to S.A. are in a perfectly different class from the others. Mr. Fegan sends a very kind answer accepting the names I sent. We hope to haunt the P.O. to-morrow trying to get Permit. No one knows why they hold up our letters.

26th July, 1923.

The Court secures me four months delay, and I do hope to be out of Corfu long before that.

We have started visas to-day, and hope to get 19-20 boys on the boat Saturday night, with the hope they may reach London 7.25 a.m. August 1st. They are to wire "Feganome" from Paris.

In the case you sent were two nice, trimmed, pink flannelette nightdresses. Mary gave me one for a poor blind girl who now comes to Clinic for attention with said "nightie" belted in as a "coat-frock"! Looks quite neat. We gave them also shoes and stockings. There are two girls, one, who can see a tiny bit, leads the other.

3rd August, 1923.

We have almost finished distribution of clothes. This morning was the wind up of the soup kitchen: clinic is handed over to the Greeks, and is subsequently practically useless. All soup kitchens closed on the 31st; we kept on three days longer, and people came more for the hope of clothes than for soup. It is pathetic, also queer to see how they put on the oldest rags they can hunt up at such a time. It needs

previous knowledge of them to do things at all fairly. We have now given the woollies and things from your case and also most of our boys' worn things, now our family is so reduced. It was pathetic to see a small girl take the "baby" by the hand and parade it up and down before us because we had given a knitted cap to cover a sore ear. The children always promptly put on any garment given them, and admire themselves openly.

We made up a parcel for a poor young woman who has been walking in, over two hours, from the mountains, carrying her child of 3-4, a little skeleton whom Miss Thorn photographed. Mary fears there is no cure for the poor little thing, but the mother struggles on hoping the doctor can help. Mother love is strong: but onlookers hope the trial will not be prolonged.

It would be impossible to work on much in this heat—95-96 to-day, exhausting.

We are so thankful to get the 19 boys off last Sunday: it allows us to get on with sorting and lessening our household stuff. Mr. Kraft cabled us there were difficulties with the authorities, and our departure must be delayed. At the same time I was summoned before the tribunal here to be told to evacuate; they granted four months delay. God grant we may be out of it before that. The heat is terrible, and we now have a staff and almost no work—yet no way to get a recreative holiday. We shall soon be reduced to 13 boys in the Home, and are fitting out Sivas boys who hope to get away next week, leaving only four. The N.E.R. helped one of these four to Kavalla.

9th August, 1923.

We had rather a shock last night—a letter from Mr. Kraft showing great obstacles with the Government; they demand "in general" a deposit of 2,000 francs in some Bank for duration of the Institution. Apparently that could be arranged if we could make a firm Contract with some solid Swiss as guarantee. But we must take only the most needful staff and must pledge ourselves, through their Committee, to the support of the children, until they are able to be "economically independent." This is impossible to me as an individual. I am trying in all directions to get a certain number of low pay pupils whom we can really help to prepare for life, but whom we could return to friends if anything occurred. With that we have a few orphans whom we do not know how to throw out, and we always hope that, as hitherto, we shall find people to support one and another. But all that is not the pledge required by Swiss Government. Governments do not work by faith!

The question is this,—if we try to begin in a modest way, would your Committee feel able to give a pledge that as long as the School remains in Switzerland, the support will be forthcoming? In the event of its not being ready, the children—and Staff—will be sent back, or at least to another country.

We hope Mr. Kraft will come out here in a week or so to study the situation. It seems as if the N.E.R. are working to make a fusion, so that Armenian orphans will be lost among Greeks. This would be destroying the last hope. Mr. Kraft wishes to understand that at first hand, before the Conference,

Geneva, Sept. 7-11, International Phil-Armenian League. You will be represented there?

The final fate of the rising generation is to be discussed it seems, and he expects support from other nations in the Swiss effort, which is surely to raise an "Elite Armenienne"—educated Christian men and women for future usefulness to their own people. Our experience would lead us to a little difference in treatment, but our principles are identical.

The question for me is very urgent. For every reason it is unwise, almost impossible, to remain here. The congestion is frightful. I have told my teachers I will house and feed them, but cannot pay salaries whilst we have no work to do—and no one will send boys here for education by paying—and the accommodation is insufficient. Any amount of applications for free boys, but I accept no new ones until our way is clear. If they are fed by any Orphanage that must do for the present.

Have I made it clear? I have money in hand one way or another for three or four months anyway I believe, but if we can move I would rather do it before using up my reserve. I am trying to sell household possessions, but that is perplexing until we know we are going from here. Switzerland is expensive in some ways, but cheaper than England, if I have even to take a little house, and live by myself! But I can't seem to face that quite yet! Summer is the most difficult time for problems, everyone scattered.

S. A. NEWNHAM.

## Armenian Orphans Who have Made Good Supported by "The Friends of Armenia."

By Miss Salmond of Marash.

One of our first boys, who because of promising ability after receiving all the help we could give, worked his passage to New York, and eventually reached a great Sanatorium, and in time became one of its Professors. Now he has a practice all his own and has ably assisted his brother, who has joined him. He paid the fare of one of the orphan girls, who makes a home for him and his family.

Another lad whose Patron frequently wrote him beautiful letters, and wished him to prepare for the Ministry. With this in view he received the necessary training and with joy finished his Theological Course, and by the Missionaries was appointed to a village church. He also appealed to us for a help-mate, who was found, and all was going well and hopefully, when suddenly his home was broken up and they were deported to a far distant town, and underwent most severe trials. Again and again his life was threatened if he would not accept Mahomed, but by a miracle he was saved and again installed as a pastor; when a third time he had to leave all and flee. Now he is in Syria, and by the help of Missionaries and others, he with his family are helping in all possible ways their distressed people, and he has great joy in the work of teaching and preaching.

Another one we know of who has lived a real Christian life and to-day occupies a position as steward in a family where he is entrusted with large

sums of money, but has been found most honourable and trustworthy in all his transactions. He never forgets those who helped him in his youth, and who laid the foundation of truth, and diligence, and attention to duties set before him to perform.

Another of the many boys we took in and cared for, is still alive, although we had lost all hope that he could live in the town where hundreds were slaughtered. It would take pages to tell his story, and one day it may be written, suffice it here to say that he was thrown into prison with men of the most terrible type imaginable; to listen to their conversation was enough to make the blood curdle, but God was with His servant there, and the time came when some of these ferocious men entreated him to read from his book (the Bible) to them, and so he rejoices that such an opportunity was given him in such a place. This young man is now waiting, as so many are, for work, so that he and his wife and little ones can live.

Many of our girls also have wonderful tales to tell, but only of a few you may care to hear. One of our first we sent at the request of a youth in the U.S., and there to-day she has a comfortable home, and is loved and respected, and has a place in one of the churches of which she is a member, and through them sent, once and again, to supply the need of her brethren and sisters.

Another occupied the position of Matron in one of the Orphanages, discharging the duties there most satisfactorily, and exerting a beautiful influence over the children under her care. She is now, we are happy to say, in her own home. Her husband has a post as teacher in an American Institution, so safe we trust.

Another is now the wife of a Pastor, and with him had many wonderful escapes, but out of all the Lord has delivered.

There are many others who to-day have honourable positions as teachers, as nurses, as industrial workers, in one or other of the many, many Orphanages in Syria at present.

There are many others we could tell of who were doing well, and whom we had real joy in seeing try to reproduce in their little home some of the principles they had learned through their stay in the Orphanage, which through the love, the money, the prayers of many friends in this country was made possible.

"God is not unrighteous to forget your work and the love which ye showed . . . in that ye ministered . . . and still do minister."

A. SALMOND.

## My Story of the Sack of Hadjin.

By One of the Victims.

In 1920, March 3rd, the politics of Hadjin were changed very much for the worse. We became surrounded by the Turks, and all our people were obliged to hide themselves in the stables or underground pits, like prisoners, because they, the Turks, were firing upon us from every side. It was impossible even for a hen to get out in safety. About this time a French aeroplane flew over us and dropped letters telling us

not to be afraid, because relief was coming. They also dropped us a box of cartridges but, at the same time, dropped two boxes to the Turks. Two days after this the Turks told us the following:—

"You Armenians are very foolish. Do not believe in the French who gave you only one box of cartridges but gave two to us. If you are wise you will take down the French flag and surrender yourselves to us, and doing so will not suffer even a 'nose bleed.'"

We then decided that we would die with honour. Until the last hour these were the words which rang in our ears continually, "if you trust the French you will be annihilated." And so indeed we were.

Previous to this trouble we got all our provisions from the villages and so had not got everything we needed, but with great economy we could exist with what we had for about five months. In the beginning of the sixth month some of our people were left without any food. For a few days, those who had gave to those who had not, and then we began to kill all animals and eat them. First the horses, then donkeys, dogs, cats, and even mice. We had now no salt or any kind of provisions, every night we went out and gathered the leaves of the mulberry trees to use instead of bread, and we procured salt from the dry rubbish of the water-closets.

The Turks were attacking us day and night with cannon and machine guns—the guns firing more than 265 shells a day into our town. The bright faces of the poor children became pale, and day and night they continued crying for a piece of bread. Oh, what a terrible scene it was to see the tears streaming down their faces. At first the Turks used cannon of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  c.m., then later  $17\frac{1}{2}$  c.m., so that not a bird could fly out. Our houses were destroyed and the poor people began to dig trenches around the town, and lived in them, but the hunger, oh, the hunger, was destroying the people. At last we were obliged to get out of it, and it was decided [too horrible to print]. On every side many people were lying dead on the ground, killed by the shells.

On the 15th at noon, everybody was obliged to scatter, and then every kind of cruelty began. Hundreds of little children were thrown down from the castle, which is some 500 metres high, and others were stuck on the points of bayonets, others were thrown into the fire before their mothers' eyes, and who were compelled to hear the heartbreaking cries of their poor children while burning. Was there ever anything more terrible than this? It is impossible for me to explain it in writing, so I leave it to your own imagination.

Some of the men who surrendered were killed one by one. Only a single boy was able to escape and he told us about them. Two hundred little children, about 7 years of age, were taken out into the valley, stripped of all their clothing, and left there in the cold until frozen to death. Their little dead bodies looked like the bodies of animals. An Armenian girl of about 17 years of age, who was taken by a Turk from the fires for his harem, saw these poor children and asked "what kind of animals they were?" The Turk replied that they were not animals, but Armenian children. A few days later this same girl succeeded in escaping from the house of the Turk, and she told us this story about the poor children.

Many decided to kill themselves, which they did, and many others were killed on the way, so that out of the 8,000 people only 400 men and 14 women were saved, and I, the writer, am one of them. My husband and my boy of 14 years, then my daughter of 4 years and our servant of 16 years of age, all got out of our house together. First I lost my servant, then we were so tired and hungry that it was impossible for me to carry my daughter any further, and so I was obliged to leave her by the roadside. I heard her weeping and crying after me, "Mother! Mother!" Can I forget that voice of my dear one? I shall always imagine her still crying, Mother! Mother!

After a short time I lost my dear husband, then my dear son. On I walked for 15 days and nights, with these 400 people, until we reached Adana, where dear Miss Webb received me into her orphanage, took care of me, and saved me, and now I am indebted to her till the end of my life. Then Miss Davies employed me as a nurse in her Hospital, but after four months Miss Davies went to her orphanage work at Deortyoll, and left me with Dr. Haas. After a few months we were obliged to leave Adana and come to Beyrouth. Here I worked in the Hospital about six months, then once again became a worker for Miss Davies for three months in her orphanage, and now I am working in the Camp, having only her as my friend and God as my Lord.

Seven years ago we were 48 persons in our family, but now I am the only one living, all the others having been massacred. They were all killed by the Turks, all of them. But blessed be the will of God. I thank Him that though He has taken all of my family yet He gave me kind friends like you and a kind mother like Miss Davies, who always is thinking about my comfort. I am also indebted to her for the end of my life, and God has shown me His will, by preserving me to serve my people. I feel myself privileged in having very kind friends like you, and I trust that you will not forget me now, nor my people, but will do your utmost for us.

### Report of Schools and Work for Women Among the Armenian Refugees in the Beirut, Syria Region, for 1922 to 1923.

On the request of the Presbyterian Mission that the American Board assume responsibility for evangelistic work among the Armenian refugees now found in this part of Syria, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers and the writer were assigned to this district.

The year began with a tour of the larger part of the field. Damascus, Zahleh, Sidon, Tripoli and Junie were visited. In spite of the fact that the people were refugees without homes, most of them living in tents or make-shifts of houses, the larger part of them without work and in dire poverty, yet in all of these places they had already organised congregations, and in some started schools. On seeing us their appeals were not for food or material help, but for preachers and teachers. "We must have a preacher," "Send us a teacher," "Our children must be in school," and this from people who had barely bread to eat.

In Beirut more than 500 children are now attending the Protestant Armenian schools, of whom about 300 are in the schools in the camps.

These camps are on the outskirts of the city, a collection of tents, shelters made from ordinary planks, dry-goods boxes, old kerosene tins, coffee-sacking—anything that will enclose space large enough for a mattress. All these were thrown in, without any attempt at order, wherever a place could be found, until now there is usually not even a path between them. Shops of all kinds have been opened—a market which attracts even the Syrians as being cheaper than the city. No census has been taken, but a guess of six or seven thousand will probably be near the truth.

In the midst of this mushroom town two barracks have been built, where about 300 boys and girls attend school during the week and Sunday school on Sunday. Each of these barracks consists of one long narrow room. In one of these three teachers with about 170 children carry on work, and in the other two teachers with about 130 children. A few weeks ago one of these schools was transformed into a kindergarten. Some cardboard donated by the Press, a little worsted from the market, some letter-paper ruled foursquare, lead pencils, a handful of beans brought by each child, a live kindergarten teacher, and lo! a kindergarten! at an expense of just 75 cents actually paid out, aside from salary. These schools have a waiting list of more than fifty children for whom as yet there is no room. They are the only schools in the camps, though there are Catholic schools near, and a Gregorian school in the city. These barracks are used for evangelistic services in the evenings and on Sunday, and in one of them a daily Gregorian service is held.

Besides these primary schools there is another primary school of about 90 pupils in the old Press building, taught by two teachers. All these schools are under the care of the Protestant church, the writer being a member of the committee.

Besides these primary mixed schools there is what is known as the Y.W. School. This is of Grammar-school grade and is for girls only. The reason for the name is that it is at present housed in the Y.W.C.A. service centre. The building being needed for work in the afternoon the school hours are from eight in the morning till 12.15. There are 120 girls now in attendance. Five Syrian pounds is the tuition asked for the year in this school. But about half the girls are unable to pay even this small sum in money, and these are allowed to work for their tuition in the afternoon in Miss Davies' needlework department. About £200 Syrian have been paid by the girls in money thus far, and about £55 in needlework.

Twenty-eight different places are represented as the birth-place of the girls attending this school. But owing to the exiling this gives little idea of where they have recently come from. Fifty-two of them last attended some school in Adana, twenty-five in Konia, nine in Mersine, six each in Marash and Tarsus, five each in Harpoort and Aintab, four in Durt Yol, three each in Aleppo and Caesarea, and one each in Karaman, Constantinople and Middleburgh, Conn. Thus seventy-one of them last attended school in some place in the Adana field. Does not this fact establish our relationship with the American School for Girls in Adana. So many educated young women are going to America, and so many have been taken as teachers by the Near East, that we need to continue the pre-

parations of new workers or the supply will soon be exhausted.

This School should next year have all-day sessions. Even our most loyal friends are unwilling to pay tuition for a half-day school. Unless we arrange for school in the afternoon we shall lose most of our pay-pupils. We have a promising set of girls who are doing good work. Some of them walk more than an hour to school every day, work in the afternoon for their tuition, and after walking home, learn their lessons for the next day.

Another American lady missionary is much needed. Miss Brown and Miss Burbank of the Y.W. are helping very materially by each teaching an English class, but with the superintendence of the church schools, the Bible women, and the necessary relief work, another missionary lady would find plenty to do.

Two Bible-women are working in the city and camps with considerable success. Poverty and exile have softened many hearts. The Bible-women report that everywhere people are eager to listen and anxious for spiritual help. The city is so widespread that it is hard to reach all districts, and both of them are tempted to work beyond their strength.

### Damascus.

Two Adana graduates are teaching in the Armenian Protestant schools here. One of these schools is among the 3,000 refugees in tents in the camp, and the other among the 5,000 refugees living in houses, in the city. There is also a school for boys, the pupils in these three schools numbering 150.

### Tripoli.

In Tripoli a girl from Adana Seminary is teaching a primary school, while another graduate from the Seminary is teaching young women to read. This latter was begun on her own initiative without salary, simply with the thought of teaching these women to read the Bible. Eight have learned sufficiently to go on alone, and 25 more are now under instruction. We now pay her 5 dollars a month simply as an encouragement.

### Latakia.

A Killis graduate of Aintab Seminary teaches a small school here, while one of our Adana Bible-women works among the 1,500 refugees.

### Sidon.

The refugees here are desperately poor.

At present the preacher is acting as teacher also. But the evangelistic work and a school of sixty children is too much for his strength. We are looking for the right person to give half time to teaching and half to Bible-woman work there.

### Zahleh.

The school here also is taught by the preacher. He also has about 60 pupils, and is begging for a helper.

### Junie.

We are now paying a small sum monthly to help toward the support of a private school which a young refugee opened here.

A Bible-woman, whose salary is paid from Aintab but whom we help with house-rent, works here.

The number of refugees in Hums and Hama is increasing, and we shall probably soon be obliged to send workers there.

The work is growing constantly, while at the same time poverty is increasing.

Five Bible-women are working in the places mentioned in this report, and about 900 children are under instruction.

A second missionary to help Dr. Chambers and another lady missionary to share responsibility for schools and other work are urgent needs.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) ELIZABETH W. WEBB.

### Relief and Orphanage Work.

(Beirut, Syria Region).

Considerable missionary time and strength has necessarily been given to relief work.

During the fall large number of refugee families came from Konia, Cesarea, and the Harpoot regions. In many cases they had been systematically robbed both before starting and on the way, reaching here with almost nothing.

Later, men sent a year and a half ago from Anatolia to the Harpoot region began to arrive, and are still coming. They usually reach here with only the clothes they were wearing, and these in rags, having been robbed of everything. To find a change of clothing and a blanket for the most needy has been no easy task.

Many of these men came expecting to meet their families here, only to find they had been sent from Mersine to some unknown place in Greece. This has necessitated writing letters to help trace them.

About forty women and children are housed in barracks bought or put up by the Red Cross of Beirut.

About 11,000 Armenian orphans are being cared for in this vicinity, the larger part of them by the Near East Relief.

Smaller but very efficient orphanges are under the care of Miss Frearson and Miss Davies, these being supported by English Societies.

A large and very necessary relief work has been carried on by Miss Davies and Miss Coomber, supported by the "Friends of Armenia," an English Society. Women and girls able to work have been kept busy with needle-work or knitting, while the blind, sick, and small children and old people have been given one Syrian Pound (\$1.25) monthly. In many cases this \$1.25 has been all that has stood between them and actual starvation. The industrial list numbers 350, including about 70 girls from our "Y.W." School, while the sick, blind, children and other incapables numbers 650. These lists were carefully examined and changed every month, so that in every case the very most needy might be helped.

Besides this work in Beirut 100 children and sick persons have been helped monthly in Alexandretta, 50 in Adana, and about the same number in Mersine, 80 destitute families in Latakia, 40 children in Tripoli and 30 in Damascus, making a total of 1,300 needy ones who have been helped monthly by our English friends. This is in addition to many cases of clothing,

blankets and waterproof sheets. A large tent has been loaned and several huts built through Miss Davies.

Part of the year a small daily loaf of bread has been given to the most needy children in the camp schools through Miss Frearson.

No one can realise the load of misery that has been lifted by these means. We would extend our heartfelt thanks to these ladies for their tireless efforts, to the "Friends of Armenia," and to all who have helped these poor destitute people in their misery.

May the Lord Himself richly repay them.

Yours in behalf of the Mission,  
ELIZABETH S. WEBB.

### A few Statistics of American Board Work in Turkey.

	1913	1920	1922
Central Mission Stations	19	11	7
Missionaries	...	137	50
Organised Churches (many self-supporting)	140	30	30
Membership	15,000	4,000	50 (?)
Pastors & Preachers	170	40	15
Sabbath attendance	30,000		
Schools of all grades	420	40	
Attendance	26,000	5,000	
Adherents (Protestants)	51,000	14,000	
Church contributions	\$192,000	\$115,000	

The Mission Divisions are West, Central and Eastern Turkey.

As far as I know in the Western Turkey Mission outside of Constantinople only Brousa is occupied and doing Mission work.

Eastern Turkey Mission has no missionary resident.

Central Turkey in Turkish territory has Adana, Aintab and Marash occupied. (Hadjin entirely destroyed.)

Work continues in Northern Syria, and in Southern Syria in process of organisation.

Possibly 100,000 refugees in Syria.

### Australasian Armenian Relief Fund. (International Federation).

9th June, 1923.

To the Secretary, F. of A.  
Dear Miss Russell,

The copies of the "Friend of Armenia" which you gave me have been very much appreciated, for they revived again for me the happy day spent at Brummana.

The memories of that visit are very varied. The kindly welcome given by Mr. and Mrs. Nash. The very happy hours spent in their home. The glimpses of the school work. The brief chat to the boys about the Australian flag. The visit to the Hospital with the doctor as guide and interpreter. How these all come back to one!

One of the most enjoyable parts however of that day was the visit to the building where Miss Davies introduced me to her band of young people. I had come from Australia as National Secretary for the Armenian Relief Fund, and it was with no little pleasure that I spoke to these little folk of the interest

### THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

and love of our Australian boys and girls for them.

Miss Davies was an ideal interpreter. In no other part of my journey did I find more ready sympathetic interpretation. The quick grasp of one's thought was only equalled by the rapid and thoughtful translation which followed.

Then, too, I had the joy of meeting Miss Coomber. It did not require a deal of conversation to realise her intense interest and devotion to her work. It was with pleasant anticipation that I went to see the handiwork of the children. The facility with which she dealt with figures in computing the charging values of her stock due to the variations in Syrian money excited one's envy and admiration. No trouble was too great in her desire to fully exhibit the work of her girls, and to make sales to possible customers.

Miss Davies accompanied us afterward to Beirut, and there introduced me to the girls and women who were working there. Here again I had the pleasure of her interpretation in my word to the young folk. They sang some of their hymns as they worked. It brought as I told them, a glimpse of home to hear the old time tunes. I know they understand, for they too were strangers in a strange land.

My visit to Beirut camp took me into the marquee that had been erected by the "Friends of Armenia." How happy the young people were in it! What a boon it was to these thousands of homeless folk to have such a meeting place and such a schoolhouse!

The need in the Near East does not slacken. Indeed as the lull in the persecution comes there comes too a fuller conception of the great obligations which European philanthropy is under to redeem some of the follies of European policy in the Near East.

As I travelled four weeks ago down the coast of the Black Sea from Batoum to Constantinople I found at various ports thousands of refugees. They are all on the way out of Turkey. Both Governors and Near East official figures indicate that there are 50,000 still to follow these. Constantinople is flooded with refugees. In one camp alone that I visited there were 9,000.

Thousands of children are still outside the orphanages, and many hundreds without home or school life. What a joy it has been to see the harmonious working of the various societies who seek to bring relief. It is here indeed in loving united service that one realises the true union of all churches and of all Christian life.

With very cordial good wishes for your work.  
JAS. E. CRESSWELL.

### Shimlan.

Shimlan.  
25th July, 1923.

To the Secretary, F. of A.  
Dear Miss Russell,

Your letter saying "it is some time since we heard from you," makes me fear you are not getting all my letters, for it is not long since I wrote, and I have written you twice since last I heard from you.

I am sending you the remainder of the 36 dozen handkerchiefs by registered mail. Trust you received the wire about prices in time. I was sorry that my letter was late.

I am sorry about dear Miss Davies, yet very glad that she is at her home, where she can rest. We are well, thank you. The hot siroccos have been trying this early summer, and brought such a swarm of mosquitos as people have never known before; we were all more or less affected by them, but now it is cooler we are enjoying life more.

Lydia, as I think I wrote Mrs. Warren, is a lame girl, so will need a home longer than she would otherwise do, and what she will do in the future one does not know; in all I have five girls who are thus. They will never be asked for in marriage; they have no relatives, so what can we do for them. I am having the elder ones taught drawn-work and lace-making. In time they will be able to get their living by that, one hopes. Lydia is a very sweet Christian girl; she will need a home at least another three years if she is spared. Do you ever receive any money from a Mrs. Gibbons for a child? I forgot to mention while writing about Lydia that we received the parcel, and both Lydia and I wrote, and we put a view of part of the village in the letter. I am sorry if Mrs. Warren never got it, for she would think we were careless and ungrateful. I will have Lydia write again to her. I am going to have photos taken to-day, the others done by a refugee were no good.

Never a day passes but we have letters begging for help or that we take orphans. Yesterday Dr. Martin sent down a letter telling of five orphans in desperate condition, so I said I would take them. I expect some to go to hospital work soon, so there will be some vacancies. The day before I got a letter saying a widow had come into Beirut with eight children, six her own, two belonging to a sister, the children had only this aunt left. And so every day appeals come.

Yours gratefully,  
KITTY FREARSON.

(Miss Foreman to Miss Frearson.)  
Aleppo.  
5th July, 1923.

Armenag Birader has come to see me about a former orphan of yours. He says her name is Rahel Sulahian, and that she was from Kilis. She has been living here in a cave with her mother and sister, but now the house owner says he wants his cave and they must get out. They are very, very poor, and do not know which way to turn. They want to build a wattle house, but even that costs money. In this heat the board houses are like "jehennem," they say, and I believe it. It is warm enough inside our thick stone ones. The girls say they each have a dress they will sell, but of course that won't bring much.

Of course the jist of all this is that they need help very badly, and Armenag thought perhaps you might be able to do something. I think I can give a little temporary help, but I have no work for the girl.

The situation here is pretty bad, but I know it is no better in Beyrouth. People who had a little money to start with have eaten it all up, because they cannot find any work. Some of course are getting on their feet, but it is very hard for the widows and young girls.

By the way, I am not permitted to go to Aintab. I am very sorry not to be able to see the friends, but to tell the truth I have no desire to see Aintab.

(Miss Frearson to the Secretary.)

I just send this on, to shew a specimen of letters that reach me daily! so you dear friends at home may have some idea what your kind help means to us as well as to the recipients.

Miss Frearson's Statement.

EXPENDITURE OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS SENT BY THE FRIENDS OF ARMENIA FOR RELIEF.

Railway fares from Aleppo, for son of our old Matron, his wife, and grandmother, with extra to pay for their bandang, etc.

Has found work in Beirut

Son, wife, and baby of hospital cook, who was out of work but got it here

Fare for twelve orphans

Fare for two orphans

Orphan going to place where we got him work. Not from our home

Groceries and food given at many different times to 316 refugees

Groceries to some others when ill, 93 in all Medicines, etc., to some who were ill, 57 in all

Spent in sending widows and orphans off to places where they could get work, or had someone to help them, and passports, etc.

Gave 30/- to eleven of our old girls, who are now in great need, towards buying winter food stores

10/- to 35 of our Aintab poor refugees for same

Setting one of our boys up as silversmith. To repay

Setting one of our boys up as jobbing joiner. To repay

Setting one of our boys up as cobbler

Shop rent to an industrious man who is supporting several orphans relatives of his

Food to a widow with children, threatened with T.B. 5 months

Three girls' school fees. Promising

Support for two children and treatment for mother until able to work

6	15	0
3	8	0
11	6	0
1	12	0
1	18	6
14	5	9
3	14	9
7	18	6
85	9	6
16	10	0
17	10	0
5	9	0
2	8	9
1	7	6
7	12	0
7	10	6
1	5	6
3	18	9
<hr/> £200 0 0		

A once rich young girl who has no home but this.

How many times I heard prayers offered and grateful thanks as I was able to help the above needy cases. I wish you all could have had my pleasure as it was possible to do something to help these poor sufferers. It is so good of you lifting our burdens in this beautiful way. May our gracious God richly bless each giver.

Miss Frearson, in a belated letter, seems to have shared Miss Burgess' difficulties:

March, 1923.

I should like to mention an incident that came to my notice a little over a week ago. I was down at Beirut, and hearing that Dr. Ritson was at the Orient Hotel, I went to see him, and just as I was mounting the stairs, I saw on the landing a group of people who were having difficulty to make themselves understood, so offered my services as interpreter, when I saw they were American, English and Scotch tourists talking with an Aintab Armenian and his wife. The latter had a lot of beautiful drawn-thread work at VERY low prices, and the tourists were buying a lot. I heard a young Scotch lady say,

"Just fancy coming here and getting this beautiful work so cheap; had we bought it in London we should have had to pay double." I had by that time asked the Armenians how it was they had so much to sell, and they said they were giving it out to the refugees in Aleppo so that they might earn, and they MUST sell to get money for more linen. They are good people, and I was glad they were doing so much to help the refugees. So I explained to the lady that it was because of the desperate need in Aleppo, that the people were willing to work for so little, and also, that the sellers were getting nothing out of the articles, and I said, that as my girls did the same work I knew the time it took and wondered how they could sell so cheap. Several of the ladies were very nice and said they were glad to know, at the same time they would take advantage and buy some things that would do for wedding presents. They were looking for a bedspread but did not find one large enough, so I gave your address and said I was quite willing to have it made for them, if on their return they would send their order to you. I thought it would be well to let you know of this incident, which throws some light on remarks about the work being dear, that I heard when at home. So if you think I have marked anything too high you are at liberty to lower it.

Yesterday and to-day we are letting three boys work at whitening our cooking vessels, a trade peculiar to the Armenians, I think, so that they are earning and we are getting some benefit of the work done. Then we have another three at work digging for a new drain.



Brummana.

Brummana, c/o American Press,  
Beirut, Syria.  
17th August, 1923.

Dear Miss Russell,

This week I have sent off four parcels to you. Enclosed is invoice for same. I was very glad to get your postcard from Keswick, and to hear you had a good time there. It was very kind of you to send the "Life of Faith." I have not seen one for months, and the addresses are so helpful.

We are looking forward now to having Miss Davies back. The summer has gone very quickly, and already the evenings are beginning to shorten. I know you will give Miss Davies any directions you have about the work, i.e., the things you think will sell best and also measurements of same. I am glad of any suggestions as you know what the customers like.

The poor women are asking when we shall commence work. You know the poor women in the camp can only make the cloths and bags, etc.; please let me know what kind and size you need.

Miss Frearson was here just for one night this week; we were so pleased to see her. She is looking very well and enjoying the visitors from the North; there are quite a party of them at Shimlan this year.

Dg. Yester, who was helping us down in the Camp, has gone to South America. Her uncle has sent for her, and she left a fortnight ago with some other Armenians. Yoprohi Hunum, who was helping me, is at present doing her work. Dr. S. has a clinic daily from 3 p.m., and sometimes it is 9.30 before he leaves the Camp; there are so many sick. The last party from Alexandretta and Aleppo seem to be more destitute and sick than the others, and they are on a hill just outside Beirut, exposed to the sun. What they will do in the winter I cannot imagine, unless some other place is found for them.

We here are all keeping well; we are so grateful for this comfortable house and pretty surroundings, and everybody says how happy the children are, and so they are. God is very good to us.

With many Salaams from the children,  
Yours very sincerely,  
JEAN COOMBER.

Places from which the Friends of Armenia Orphans at Brummana have been taken.

Marash	Euzerli
Fundijk	Eybez
Zeytoun	Khane
Alboustan	Mesis
Alexandretta	Sis
Deortyoll	Deyarbeker
Hasan Beyly	(Diabekir)
Bagchijik	Beylan
Fernez	Fartisly
Adana	Ojakle
Antakia	Adeyaman
Kessab	Hadjin
Negde	Aintab
Adabazar	Kaladouran
Ezroum	Chakurli

Alexandretta.  
26th April, 1923.

Dear Miss Davies,

To-day I am through with my work, I gathered all the tickets; they are about 1,200. More than 700 of them were for the sick people and blind, and the rest were used for the orphans. It is five months and a year since I am doing this work, and now it is over by the Grace of God. My own nation have nothing to say to their good Western friends but their *Gratitude*. Thank God many souls have found their Saviour by the help of this loving kindness. Every Sunday I held two services and many attended to them. The Holy Spirit worked among them and many were blessed. If there is a great joy in Heaven for one who is saved from his sins, how much more it will be for so many in the hearts of our Christian friends.

This is the message I would like to send to the dear friends who send their money. They did not only feed their bodies but their souls too. All the blind men and women, the sick people, also the little babies who have been fed with the milk, send their hearty *greetings* and *gratitude* to all who have opened their hearts and purses. And many, many thanks to you for all your kindness. I hope God will bless you in everything you do. Also we are grateful to Mrs. and Mr. Martin.

I am going to Hamous by the call of Dr. Chambers as a preacher. I hope you shall remember me in your prayers, that many souls may find their peace in their hearts.

The whole family and myself send our greetings to you.

V.K.

Value of Work and Difficulty of Pricing.

Just before Miss Davies visited England she wrote thus:

I received your kind letter and enclosed list of money, for which thank you very much. It is all much needed and a great blessing. 650 poor refugees are now on our lists for monthly help. These are the sick, blind, old and tiny children; about 300 are helped by giving work to them, then we have 10 men up here whom we are feeding up, giving medicine and clothes. They are so glad of the opportunity to help their families by earning a little, and I do so like to give them work.



Armenian Workers at Corfu.

Miss Burgess's Rug Room.

"It is the Last Lap that tells"

King George to his Soldiers during the Great War.

## Report of Girls' Hostel.

10/10/22—10/5/23. 8 Months Report.

1. Girls' Hostel had been established 10/10/22 with 20 girls arrived at Aleppo from many parts of Turkey. Those 20 girls are left out, having no place to go. Girls' Hostel takes in elder girls and tries to make support their board themselves with their work and through their relations, if there is any, and to replace them in some good position, and to make prepare them for home life. The ages of the girls are 16—21 mostly.

2. Up to date 60 girls are taken in unto Girls' Hostel. 39 of those 60 had been in some Mohammedan harems or houses during the war. 1—2—3—4—5 years. They had left the harems and the homes with their first opportunity. Some of them had got some romantic escapes.

15 of those 60 girls are graduates from different Girls' Colleges and Seminaries. 20 others well educated. The rest 25 have got partly educated.

3. Up to date 21 girls left the Hostel. 4 girls have married, 5 girls found some work in some hospitals, 6 girls found their relations by and by and left the Hostel, 6 girls are replaced in some other places to do work.

4. Now 3 girls are teaching. One girl is getting linen handkerchief ironing as a trade. Two girls are tailoring. If there could be found work many should do tailoring. The rest are doing the needle-work. Seven of the present girls are preparing themselves to go to America mostly engaged.

5. It is very hardly tried to raise money from the girls with their works, and especially it is tried to find out any of their kinsmen if there is. Thus the manager of the Girls' Hostel has written 190 letters to the Armenians thought to be a near or far relative of the girls. It is asked let them send their help directly to the girls to make her able to pay her board.

6. Incomes and Expenditures. L.T.S. at 100 piasters. Income from girls, their works sold and money paid 17112  
From friends abroad, from England, America, etc. 18518

Expenditures for Board 22308  
For utensils, beds, tables, etc. 6674  
House rent paid for one year 6500  
35630  
35482  
Cash Balance 148

7. Girls' Hostel feeding is well enough. Bread and food are on the table, each can have as much as she likes. Weekly washing and bath once in a fortnight. All housework, washing and cooking are done by the girls.

Certainly the start was difficult enough; there was not any utensils, blankets, etc., and the idea each

one should support her board herself was quite a new one. It is practised day after day. It is understood as a rule, if one girl leaves the Hostel having debt for her board, she will send the sum with her first opportunity she gets. Two girls did send. There are daily and sometimes special services in Girls' Hotel. There is a Committee of four ladies control the Girls' Hostel and the accounts.

Very hearty thanks to all who have shown their sympathy and also have sent some help for the standing and success of the Girls' Hostel.

Yours sincerely in the Lord,  
(Manager, Rev.) AARON A. S.

Approved on behalf of the Committee,

D. S. ALTOUNYAN,  
L. FOREMAN.

During the last two months some left the Hostel and some were taken in; now the number is just 40. Two weeks ago one girl was taken in; she had been a wife of a very rich man—Mohammadan—in Hama. Now she seems quite contented. But at the same time I feel it is a difficult thing to keep girls like this, because they had enjoyed very rich Harem life and now a poor Girls' Hostel. Yet I try to keep them with moral power more than luxury.

I have not even got L.T.S. 40 for 40 girls. We must rent a house now it is true, but I do not know where from we shall get. We do trust in God. I do believe He will guide us.

Now N.E.R. are putting out elder girls, and I believe they have right. Some are coming here to be accepted into Girls' Hostel. They promise to support themselves as much as possible with their work. But yet it is not possible to make live elder girls only with their work. Here I do see the world, the streets are so attractive; any young girl if she wishes can have a very luxurious but immoral life! I feel it is a great thing to keep them away from the temptations, and I believe it is God's will. I hope you yourself and your Committee shall have a deep sympathy with this Girls' Hostel.

I do intend to send you some handwork made in Girls' Hostel and the Camp. Perhaps I shall be out of my limit, but I do hope you shall find them well enough and sold easily.

A. A. S.

"If we could bring into the relationships of humanity, among ourselves and among the nations of the earth, the brotherhood that was taught by the Christ we would have a restored world; we would have little or none of war, and we would have a new hope for humanity throughout the globe."—President Harding, "British Weekly," Aug. 9, 1923.

## Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1923.

## EARMARKED MONIES.

	£	s.	d.	
Donaldson, Esq., W. H. (Joint Appeal)	178	8	4	Brought forward 496 12 0
" Dennison House Shares" (Joint Appeal)	2	0	0	King, Esq., James (Joint Appeal) 20 0 0
A Thankoffering for Home Safety and Mercies (Aleppo)...	5	0	0	Kirkpatrick, Miss E. (Joint Appeal) 5 0 0
A Thankoffering for Home Safety and Mercies (Beirut Camp)...	1	0	0	Kirkpatrick, G. (Joint Appeal) 10 0 0
Estlin-Carpenter, Rev. J. (Joint Appeal)	4	0	0	Kirkpatrick, Miss (Joint Appeal) 1 0 0
Auchterlonie, R. (Joint Appeal)	10	0	0	Kirkpatrick, S. E. (Joint Appeal) 10 0 0
" Anon." (Evacuation) ...	5	0	0	Lynes, Mr. and Mrs. (Beirut) 2 0 0
" A.C.W." (Joint Appeal) ...	2	2	0	Lemann, Miss Kate (Joint Appeal) 10 0 0
" A.M." (Joint Appeal) ...	1	1	0	L'Estrange, Miss L. M. (Joint Appeal) 3 0 0
" A Friend" (Miss Frearson's Work) ...	5	0	0	Leader, Miss (Aleppo Orphanage) 5 0
Ansell, Mr. and Mrs. (Miss Davies' Work) ...	10	0	0	Lee Anderson, Miss F. (Joint Appeal) 5 0 0
Fox, Miss M. W. (Joint Appeal)	5	0	0	Lutyens, Mrs. (Special Orphan, Bethlehem) 8 10 0
Appleton, Miss E. M. (Corfu)...	2	0	0	Law, Esq., W. L. (Joint Appeal) 10 0
A Friend (Whitehaven) (Miss Burgess' Work) ...	3	0	0	Luxmore, Col. C. de (Joint Appeal) 1 0 0
Anon (Boothstown) (Beirut Relief) ...	16	3	0	Lewis, Mrs. C. (Brummana Orphans) 2 0 0
Basingstoke Friends, per Miss H. E. Wallis (Beirut Relief and Orphans) ...	35	0	0	Moir, Esq., Fred. W. M. (Joint Appeal) 1 0 0
Barclay, Esq., A. P. (Joint Appeal) ...	30	0	0	McBride & Co., Ltd., Messrs. (Joint Appeal) 5 0 0
Barton, Miss Susan Neville (Joint Appeal) ...	5	0	0	Meredith, Mrs. Ralph (Aleppo) 10 0
Bolton, Miss Helen Mary (Joint Appeal) ...	10	0	0	Mainwaring, Miss R., per from "Canadian Friend" (Beirut Relief) 2 0 10
Ball, Esq., J. (Aleppo) ...	2	0	0	Montgomery, Miss A. (Joint Appeal) 2 0 10
Brabazon, Miss M. V. R. (Joint Appeal) ...	2	0	0	Mallet, Miss M. F. (Beirut Relief) 1 0 0
Balfour, Esq., B. R. (F. of A. Joint Appeal) ...	4	0	0	Milne, Miss E. M. (Beirut Refugees) 1 0 0
Bevington, Mrs. S. A. (Joint Appeal) ...	2	0	0	Madill, Mr. J., per, from Derry Auxiliary Irish Branch F. of A.: Jas. D. Cooper 10 0
Briggs, Rev. H. S. (Joint Appeal) ...	3	0	0	R. A. Cunningham 10 0
Brown, Mrs., per, from friends at Emmanuel Mission Hall (Miss Davies' Work) ...	1	10	0	J. H. McCullagh 2 6
Briggs, Rev. Henry Spencer (Joint Appeal) ...	8	5	0	Mrs. Walker 2 6
Bennett, Rev. H. E., per, from Rawcliffe Street Church (Smyrna Refugees) ...	2	12	6	G. M. Young 10 0
Brown, Esq., G. Graham (Joint Appeal) ...	5	0	0	Miss Warke 1 0 0
Biggs, Miss (Beirut Orphans) ...	2	6	0	Mrs. R. M. Stewart 10 0
Cunningham, Mrs. (Aleppo) ...	1	1	0	Henry Lynch 2 6
Coombes, Mrs. M. (Aleppo) ...	5	0	0	W. C. Mitchell 5 0
Chitty, Esq., Charles L. (Joint Appeal) ...	5	0	0	D. M. McMurray 2 6
Campbell, Bart., Sir Archibald (Joint Appeal) ...	5	5	0	Robert Hogg 5 0
" Cousin" (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0	0	F. A. Duggan 10 0
Clarke, Mr. (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0	0	J. McCaughey 5 0
Collins, Miss Caroline (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Goff 5 0
Cowper, Miss E. (Joint Appeal) ...	5	0	0	Mrs. Semple 5 0
" Clifton," per Mrs. Wakefield Richardson (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0	0	Foster Lawery 2 6
Chadwick, W., Esq. (Joint Appeal) ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Hatrick 5 0
Confirmation Offertory, The Royal Chapel of the Savoy (Joint Appeal) ...	4	7	1	Mrs. Gordon 2 0
Crawford, Lady (Joint Appeal) ...	2	0	0	Mrs. Jack 2 6
Davis, Esq., Norman (Joint Appeal) ...	1	1	0	Miss Anne McNeil 3 0 0
Drewitt, Mrs. E. E. (Aleppo Girl) ...	1	0	0	Miss Dale 5 0
Downie, Mrs. (Pastor S. at Aleppo) ...	5	0	0	Jacob White 10 0
				(Beirut Refugees) 9 12 0
				" Maranatha" (Beirut Relief) 10 0 0
				Morcomb, Miss C. (Beirut Blind) 1 0 0
				Millman, Miss B. M. (Smyrna Refugees) 2 0 0
				Manhire, The Misses (Joint Appeal) 1 0 0
				Newham, Miss C. A., per, being an Offertory from Mission House, Kashmir (Corfu Refugees) 2 0 0
				Pullan, Rev. L. (Joint Appeal) 2 0 0
				Carried forward £595 19 10

Carried forward £178 8 4

Carried forward £496 12 0

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£ s. d.
Brought forward	595 19 10
Fainter, Miss E. M. (Special Child, Brummana) ...	1 6 0
Pollock, Miss, per (Collected by) ...	
Miss Wilson ...	1 1 0
Mrs. Gilbert ...	1 0 0
Mrs. MacDermott ...	10 0
Mrs. Watson ...	10 0
C. W. Black ...	10 0
Miss Pollock ...	10 0
Mrs. Boucher ...	5 0
Mrs. H. Craig ...	5 0
Mrs. Harris ...	5 0
Mrs. Henry ...	5 0
W. T. Pollock ...	5 0
Mrs. Alfred Graves ...	5 0
Miss Meg Mac-Dermott ...	4 6
Miss Boyd ...	2 6
(Beirut Orphans) ...	
Parsons, Mr. E. W. (Joint Appeal) ...	5 18 0
Ridley, Esq., C.E. (Aleppo) ...	10 0
Radcliffe, Rev. B. W. (Joint Appeal) ...	5 0 0
Riddall, Mrs. H. S. (Aleppo Relief) ...	5 0 0
Sellon, Miss A. E. (Aleppo) ...	2 0 0
Strangman, Miss L. (Joint Appeal) ...	20 0 0
Spencer, Miss (Miss Davies' Work) ...	1 0 0
Smart, Esq., John (Beirut Refugees) ...	3 3 0
Sanne, Miss M., per (Collected by) (Beirut Relief) ...	10 0 0
Spener Spro, Esq., J., per, from C.E. Union, Christiana (Beirut Relief) ...	3 10 2
Shearman, Miss A. C., per, proceeds of Sale organised by pupils of Ashleigh House School (Brummana Orphan) ...	
Truswell, Mrs., per, from Mt. Tabor Mission (Special Child, Brummana) ...	
Trench, Mrs. G. F. (F. of A. Joint Appeal) ...	3 15 0
Thomas, Mrs. Alfred (Miss Newnham's Work) ...	10 0 0
Troup, Miss S. M. (Beirut Blind) ...	10 0
Tossounian, Mr. A., per, from Lieut. Pansey (Miss Burgess' Work) ...	1 5 0
Thorp and Claypole, Messrs. one-quarter's rent) ...	10 0 0
Willis, Mrs. F. (Beirut) ...	1 1 0
Whittaker, Miss (Joint Appeal) ...	5 0 0
Williamson, Esq., E. W. (Joint Appeal) ...	1 0 0
Watson, Miss (Joint Appeal) ...	10 0
Warrack, Miss Grace H. (Joint Appeal) ...	24 0 0
Wallace, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Walker, Miss G. A. ...	20 0 0
Wallace, Esq., J. A. A. (Joint Appeal) ...	10 0 0
Withers, Mrs (Evacuation) ...	10 0
Ward, Mrs. Arthur (Evacuation) ...	1 0 0
Walker, Miss L., per, from Indian Christian Friends (Miss Burgess' Work) ...	1 10 0
Yeats, Miss M. P. (Joint Appeal) ...	1 0 0
	£812 12 9

## GENERAL FUND.

	£ s. d.
Brought forward	104 15 0
Ashwood, Miss H. F. ...	2 0 0
Anon. (Bath) ...	2 6
Arthur, Miss M. J. ...	10 0
"A. M." ...	10 0
Anon. (Ballycastle) ...	1 0 0
Ashleigh House School, pupils of ...	1 11 3
Anon., E.C.12 ...	1 0 0
Anon., Malmesbury ...	2 0 0
A Poor Widow ...	1 0
Andrew, Mrs. ...	15 0
Adkins, Miss E. ...	10 0
"A. N. W." ...	2 0 0
Atha, The Misses ...	1 0 0
Anderson, Rev. W. L., per, from Chaplain, R.N., from H.M.S. Thunderer ...	3 0 0
Adams, Miss K. ...	5 0
Austin, Mrs. ...	5 0
Anon. ...	1 0 0
Anon. (Shrewsbury) ...	10 3
Alston, Miss ...	5 0
Anon. ...	1 0 0
Armitage, Mrs. J. ...	5 0 0
Anonymous ...	5 0 0
Adams, Mr. and Mrs. ...	5 0
A. M. L. (Inverness) ...	10 0
Annual Meeting: Donations ...	12 6
Tea Money ...	1 13 6
A Well Wisher ...	2 6 0
Anon. (St. Austell) ...	5 0
Anon. (Blackpool) ...	10 0
Allison, Mrs. ...	2 0 0
Anon. (Hereford) ...	1 0
Atkinson, Miss G. ...	10 0
Angus, Miss C. G. ...	2 6
Allen, Mrs. ...	2 10 0
Anon. (Stonehurst) ...	1 0 0
Anon. (Midhurst) ...	10 0
Anon. (Buxton) ...	10 0
Anon. (Leeds) ...	10 6
Appelbe, Miss ...	1 0 0
Anon. (Swindon) ...	2 10 0
A. M. L. (Inverness) ...	10 0
Anon. (Manchester) ...	1 0 0
Abbott, Cumming T., Esq. ...	1 5 3
Beal, Mr. H. ...	14 0
Barker, Miss E. ...	25 0 0
Butler, Mr. J., per, Kingston Friends' Meeting Collection ...	4 4 0
Bathgate, Mrs. T. W. ...	2 6
Bailey, T. A., Esq. ...	2 0 0
Buckley, Mrs. ...	10 0
Blackman, Miss ...	1 0 0
Barton, Miss A. E. ...	2 0 0
Blyth, Miss Isabel ...	1 0 0
Butler, Cephas, Esq. ...	2 0 0
Brownlow, J., Esq. ...	1 0 0
Buckle, Mr. T. ...	5 6
Bert, Mrs. F. ...	6 0
Brown, Rev. Walter ...	2 6
Wallace, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Walker, Miss G. A. ...	20 0 0
Wallace, Esq., J. A. A. (Joint Appeal) ...	10 0 0
Withers, Mrs (Evacuation) ...	10 0
Ward, Mrs. Arthur (Evacuation) ...	1 0 0
Walker, Miss L., per, from Indian Christian Friends (Miss Burgess' Work) ...	1 10 0
Yeats, Miss M. P. (Joint Appeal) ...	1 0 0
	£104 15 0

Carried forward £104 15 0

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£ s. d.
Cockerton, Mrs. ...	191 3 7
Cann, Miss ...	10 0
Chester, Miss ...	1 0 0
Crane, Mrs. ...	4 0
"Church Family Newspaper," Readers of the ...	3 6 9
Charnock, Miss ...	1 0
Dobbs, Mrs. ...	2 0 0
Davies, Mr. and Mrs. ...	2 6
Dowding, Miss E. ...	1 6
Dobson, Miss E. ...	2 6
Davies, Mr. E. ...	10 0
Daw, Mrs. ...	5 0
Doucet, Miss L. ...	3 0
Dadley, The Misses ...	5 0
Derry, Miss A. K. ...	3 0
Dyson, Miss Beatrice ...	10 0
Daubeny, Mrs. John ...	10 0
Dell, Miss R. A. ...	3 0 0
Durston, Mrs. ...	7 3
Dale, Rev. W. ...	5 0
Douglas, Miss E. ...	2 6
Daniels, Mr. P. W. ...	10 0
Davies, Rev. D. M. ...	4 0
Davies, Mr. B. W., per, being Coll. from Gobarth C.M. Church, Blaina ...	2 7 9
Elliott, Miss I. M. ...	5 0
Elliott, Miss N. ...	4 0
Everitt, Mr. W. ...	1 0 0
Edwards, Mrs. G. W. ...	5 0
Ellis, Miss H. ...	10 0
Evanson, Miss ...	5 0
Egerton, Miss K. ...	9 0
Egerton, Mrs. and Miss "English Churchman," Reader of the ...	5 0
Edmonstone, Miss ...	5 0
Eastwood, Miss B. N. ...	4 0 0
Eyres, Mrs. ...	5 0
Evans, Mrs. M. E. ...	2 0 0
"E. H." ...	1 0 0
Field, Rev. C. ...	1 0 0
"F. R. L." ...	10 0 0
Foxcroft, Mr G. O. ...	5 0
Flood, Mr. W. E. P., per, being Coll. from United Methodist Church ...	3 10 0
Feetham, Rev. Charles ...	2 0 0
Franklin, F., Esq. ...	1 0 0
Ferguson, Miss E. G. ...	2 0 0
Francis, Miss E., per, Coll. by, from Friends at Dover ...	3 2 6
Foster, John W., Esq. ...	20 0 0
Forbes, Miss M. ...	1 0 0
Forbes, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
"F. E. R." ...	2 6
Filsell, Miss M. ...	1 1 0
Furze, Miss ...	5 0
Foster, Miss C. ...	2 6
Fennell, Miss E. ...	4 0
Fearnside, W. J. and C. R. ...	7 0
Fearnside, Miss A. ...	2 0
Godfrey, The Misses ...	10 0
Giles, Miss ...	10 0
Glenavy, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Clarke, Miss ...	3 6
Carkeet, Mrs. ...	10 0
Channon, H. J., Esq. ...	1 1 0
Cairns, Mr. A. ...	10 0
Chater, Miss ...	1 0 0
Collins, Miss Caroline ...	2 6
Clarke, Mr. A. W. ...	10 0
Chapman, Mr. J. J. ...	10 0
Caldwell, Miss ...	5 0
Clibborn, Miss A. ...	2 0 0
Clark, Mrs. ...	5 0 0
	£191 3 7

Carried forward £191 3 7

	£ s. d.
Gault, Miss M. H. ...	2 0 0
Godfrey, Miss ...	10 0
"Gourock Friend" ...	5 0 0
George, Miss ...	5 0
Grant, Mrs. ...	5 0
Graves, Miss A. M. ...	3 0 0
Graham, Miss E. ...	1 0 0
Gayner, Miss M. A. ...	10 0
Gibbens, Mrs. F. ...	10 0
Green, Lady ...	1 0 0
Gambell, A., Esq. ...	1 0 0
Gittings, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Gilkison, The Misses ...	7 6
Haywood, Miss E. K. ...	2 0 0
Harker, Mrs. ...	1 1 0
Harrison, Mrs. W. ...	5 0
Hirsoff, Miss ...	1 0 0
Harris, Mrs. K. ...	5 0
Heywood, Miss E. ...	10 0
Hill, Rev. G., from Children of East Harnham Sunday School ...	10 2
Holmes, Miss S. J. ...	1 4
Hatcher, E., Esq. ...	1 0 0
Hickley, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Haughton, Miss M. ...	1 0 0
Hinton, Mrs. E. ...	19 0
Harland, Miss E. J. ...	5 0 0
Halse, Miss ...	6
Harvey, Miss E. ...	10 0
Hunter, Sir G. B. ...	11 10 0
Hilton, Miss E. ...	2 6
Hubble, Mr. and Miss Castrique ...	2 0 0
Harding, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Heap, Miss ...	10 0
Horne, Miss B. G. ...	10 0
Hodson, Rev. James H. ...	1 0 0
Hughes, Miss N. ...	5 0
Hayson, Rev. N. ...	10 0
Heywood, Miss E. ...	10 0
Hasley-Wood, Mrs. ...	1 0 0
Haywood, The Misses ...	4 0 0
Henry, Miss ...	10 0
Hills, Miss ...	10 0
Hooton, Miss F. ...	3 0
Humphries, Miss E. ...	2 6
Haywood, Rev. G. ...	5 0 0
Hall, Mr. R. ...	1 0 0
Hedger, G. A., Esq. ...	1 0 0
Howes, Mr. T., per (Sale of Stamps) ...	2 6
Francis, Miss E., per, Coll. by, from Friends at Dover ...	3 2 6
Hurnard, S. F., Esq. ...	5 0 0
Hellin, Mr. T. ...	5 0
Hume, Miss Jessie ...	1 5 0
Irwin, Mrs. Emily ...	1 0 0
Moss, Miss E. ...	5 0
Morris, Mrs. W. M. ...	5 0
Innes, Mrs. F. A. ...	1 4
Johnston, G. C., Esq. ...	20 0 0
Jullion, Rev Canon H., being Holy Week Offerings ...	1 15 c
Jenkins, Miss M. E. ...	1 1 0
Jones, Oliver, Billson & Co., per, from the Reyner Trust ...	1 0 0
Godfrey, The Misses ...	10 0
Giles, Miss ...	10 0
Glenavy, Mrs. ...	5 0 0
Joyce, Miss J. W. ...	2 6
Gabb, Miss F. G. ...	2 2 0
Jones, W. H., Esq. ...	10 0
Jessop, J. W., Esq. ...	3 3 0
Guttridge, Mrs. B. ...	5 0
Jones, The Misses ...	1 0 0
Johnston, Miss R. ...	3 0 0
Johnson, Miss M. ...	2 0 0
James, Miss E. M. ...	1 0 0
James, Miss E. A. ...	10 0
Killaloe, The Very Rev. the ...	10 0
Dean of ...	1 0 0
King, Miss E. E. ...	5 0
Gibson, A., Esq. ...	2 2 0
Kirkham, Mr. S. ...	1 0 0
Grundy, Mr. R. ...	5 0
Kay, Miss E. ...</td	

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	529	8	11	Brought forward	556	16	5	Brought forward	674	4	5	
Male, Miss H. J. ...	3	0	0	Palmer, Rev. John R., Litt.D., per, from friends at Gratzwich-with-Kingstone ...	10	0	0	Swift, Mrs. ...	2	6	0	
Murray, Miss M. E. ...	10	0	0	Price, Mrs. ...	10	0	0	Sargood, Miss D. ...	10	0	0	
Madill, Mr. J., per, from Derry Auxiliary Irish Branch, Friends of Armenia—				Puttick, Mrs. ...	1	0	0	Stobo, Mrs. M. ...	6	0	0	
Coll. by Mrs. Clarke—				Puttick, Mrs., per, from Dr. ...				Strathy, Mrs. H. H. ...	2	2	1	
The Misses Clarke 1 10 0				Bliss ...	1	0	0	Staudt, Pastor and Mrs. E. F. M. ...	1	1	3	
Mrs. Clarke ...	10	0	0	Pim, J., Esq. ...	5	0	0	“ S.S. ” ...	10	0	0	
Miss Clarke ...	2	6	0	Parry, Mr. A. ...	1	0	0	Theobald, The Misses J. & E. M. ...	10	0	0	
Mrs. Clarke ...	10	0	0	Peake, Miss M. H. ...	10	0	0	Thomas, Mrs. M. ...	5	0	0	
Coll. by Mrs. Bates—				Perry, Mr. M. E. ...	1	0	0	“ Two Sisters ” ...	1	0	0	
Mrs. Bates ...	5	0	0	Pearson, A. A., Esq. ...	1	0	0	“ Three Friends ” ...	1	10	0	
Mrs. Mitchell ...	2	6	0	Peard, Miss F. M. ...	2	0	0	Thomas, Miss G. E. ...	5	0	0	
Mrs. Clarke ...	5	0	0	Pratt, Joseph, Esq. ...	10	0	0	Thacker, Miss C. L. ...	5	0	0	
Mrs. Bramhill ...	5	0	0	Partridge, Everett, Mr., per, from friends at Kersey Tye				“ The Christian,” Readers of ...	27	17	6	
Coll. by Misses Kelly and Thompson—				Widow ...				Thankoffering from an Indian				
Mrs. M. Smyth ...	10	0	0	Mission Room ...	1	0	6	Thomas, Mrs. C. K. ...	1	0	0	
Mr. W. B. Smyth 1 0 0				Philip, H., Esq. ...	1	0	0	Thornely, Miss J. R. ...	5	0	0	
Rev. Mr. Collier ...	1	0	0	Pentelow, Miss E. L. ...	2	6	0	Tinkler, G., Esq. ...	5	0	0	
Mrs. Hill ...	5	0	0	Paul, Miss J. ...	10	0	0	Templeton, Mrs. ...	1	9	0	
Miss Lowry ...	2	0	0	Poole, Mrs. S. R. ...	5	0	0	Thomas, Miss A. E. ...	1	0	0	
Mr. Rule ...	2	0	0	Quarmby, Mr. J. W. ...	10	0	0	Tassell, Mr. T. W. ...	5	0	0	
Mr. Gailey ...	10	0	0	Richards, Miss ...	10	0	0	Thompson, Mr. W. ...	1	1	0	
Mr. Russell ...	2	6	0	Roughton, Mrs. E. B. ...	10	0	0	Tisdall, P. Commander E., R.N. ...	5	0	0	
Mr. Bruce ...	2	0	0	Riley, the Misses M. & S. ...	3	6	0	Tyler, Miss R. ...	2	6	0	
Mrs. Forbes ...	1	6	0	Robertson, Mr. H. ...	10	0	0	Taylor, Mrs. Alfred ...	10	0	0	
Miss Lyons ...	2	6	0	Rankin, Duncan, Esq. ...	6	6	0	Thompson, Dr. ...	10	0	0	
Mrs. Sayers ...	2	6	0	Randolph, Rev. Canon B. W. ...	1	0	0	Twist, Miss ...	2	0	0	
Mr. Mitchell ...	2	6	0	Rusby, Miss M. E. ...	2	6	0	Trenow, Miss J. A. ...	5	0	0	
Mr. J. McConnell 2 0				Revill, Mr. and Mrs. ...	1	0	0	The Principal Diocesan School				
Mr. J. White ...	5	0	0	Robertson, Miss ...	2	6	0	for Girls, Grahamstown ...	4	0	0	
Mrs. McMilt ...	2	6	0	Reid, D. J., Esq. ...	3	6	0	Ussher Guise, Miss A. ...	10	0	0	
Miss Stevenson ...	1	0	0	Robinson, Miss E. ...	10	0	0	Uffold, Miss M. ...	3	6	0	
Mrs. R. Thompson ...	1	6	0	Rennison, Mrs. ...	1	0	0	Varley, Miss ...	2	0	0	
Messrs. Harpur & Sons ...	5	0	0	Riddall, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	Veysey, Miss E. ...	10	0	0	
Dr. W. Stevenson 2 6				Richardson, Miss A., Refreshments Annual Meeting ...	1	0	0	Valentine, Mrs. ...	2	6	0	
Mr. A. Snodgrass ...	2	6	0	Robertson, Miss I. ...	5	0	0	Wrixon, Mrs. ...	1	0	0	
Rev. T. Baird ...	6			Rowling, Mrs. ...	10	0	0	Williamson, Robt., Esq. ...	5	0	0	
Coll. by Miss Evelyn Donaghy—				Roe, Miss E. S. ...	1	0	0	Watson, Miss ...	10	0	0	
Miss Horner ...	10	0	0	Smith, Rev. J. F. ...	2	2	0	Willets, Miss P. ...	2	0	0	
Miss Rodgers ...	5	0	0	Seymour, Dr. J. N. ...	5	0	0	Withy, Mr. J. H. ...	10	0	0	
Miss Douglas ...	5	0	0	Spence, Miss ...	5	0	0	Woolley, Miss E. ...	5	0	0	
Miss Cather ...	5	0	0	S. E. N. ...	10	0	0	Warren, Miss Eva ...	1	0	0	
Mrs. Hanna ...	5	0	0	Swift, Mrs. S. ...	3	0	0	Willway, Mr. E. F. ...	1	0	0	
Mr. A. Campbell ...	2	6	0	Searle, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	0	Woolcombe-Boyce, Mr. W. F. ...	2	0	0	
Miss Connell ...	10	0	0	Simpson, Miss H. M. ...	5	0	0	Winchester, the Rt. Rev. Bishop ...	2	2	0	
Miss A. Y. Maxwell 5 0				Stokes, Miss M. A. ...	5	0	0	of ...	5	0	0	
Miss Lancy ...	5	0	0	Smith, Mrs. E. ...	10	0	0	Wood, Miss Helen ...	2	0	0	
Mr. R. A. Scott ...	2	0	0	“ Sunday at Home,” Readers of ...	4	2	6	Wilson, Miss A. I. ...	1	0	0	
Mr. R. J. Wilson ...	2	6	0	Stoney, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	“ W. A. E. ” ...	5	0	0	
Mrs. Trench ...	5	0	0	Sterry, Miss A. M. ...	15	0	0	Woolls, Miss Agnes ...	10	0	0	
Mr. J. Donaghy ...	2	6	0	Southall, J. E., Esq. ...	5	0	0	Wells, Mrs. L. W. ...	10	0	0	
Coll. by Miss Archibald—				Smithson, Miss J. ...	5	0	0	Wood, Mrs. F. E. ...	5	0	0	
Thos. Torrens ...	2	0	0	Smith, Miss F. ...	1	0	0	Wheatley, Miss Olive ...	5	0	0	
Miss Lynch ...	2	6	0	Searle, Miss V. M. ...	8	6	0	Wallis, Mrs. L. ...	3	0	0	
Mrs. Thompson ...	2	0	0	Squibbs, Mrs. Leon ...	1	0	0	Wright, The Misses ...	10	0	0	
Mrs. Donaghy ...	4	0	0	Smith, Mrs. A. M. ...	1	1	0	Wood, Mr. G. ...	5	0	0	
Miss Gilfillan ...	2	6	0	Stevens, Mr. P. B. ...	10	0	0	Wylde, Miss A. L. ...	2	0	0	
Mrs. Torrens ...	1	0	0	Sheldon, Miss ...	1	0	0	Wilde, Miss M. J. ...	10	0	0	
L. B. A. ...	3	0	0	Sims, Miss M. ...	2	6	0	Waddell, Mrs. ...	1	10	0	
Nicholas, Miss H. ...	11	17	6	Smith, Luke, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Warden, Miss M. ...	5	0	0	
Naish, Mr. and Mrs. ...	15	0	0	Smith, Mr. G. ...	1	0	0	Wright, Mrs. ...	10	0	0	
Nash, Miss J. ...	1	15	0	Smart, Miss A. L. ...	1	0	0	Watson, Miss M. ...	10	0	0	
Norman, Mrs., per, from Miss Webb ...	1	0	0	Shearman, Miss A., per, from Pupils of Ashley House School ...	1	15	3	White, Mr. John ...	5	0	0	
Ormerod, Miss E. ...	10	0	0	Sturge, Miss Alice M. ...	2	6	0	Wood, Miss C. E. ...	1	10	0	
Owen, W. H., Esq. ...	2	0	0	Sayers, Mrs. ...	2	6	0	Williams, Mrs. F. A., per, Friends War Victims' Relief ...	1	0	0	
“ One in Sympathy,” Malvern ...	10	0	0	Stephens, Mrs. G. ...	1	9	0	White, Miss F. E. ...	5	0	0	
Owens, Mrs. H. ...	1	0	0	Saumarez Smith, Miss ...	1	0	0	Woods, Miss ...	10	0	0	
“ Public Opinion,” Readers of Pascalian, Mr. J. ...	10	0	0	Stiles, Deaconess E. F. ...	1	0	0	Williams, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	
Poer, Rev. H. ...	10	0	0	Shebbeare, Miss U. K. ...	5	0	0	Willcox, Miss ...	10	0	0	
Parton, Miss N. ...	5	0	0	Salisbury Jones, Rev. T. ...	6	0	0	Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Robert ...	2	0	0	
Packer, Miss H. ...	2	0	0	Stone, Miss J. ...	2	6	0	Weatherill, F., Esq. ...	5	0	0	
Carried forward	£556	16	5	Stott, Mrs., and Friends ...	1	6	0	Womersley, Miss ...	1	0	0	
Printed by JOHN ROBERTS PRESS LTD., 14 Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C.1.	Carried forward	£674	4	5	Spencer, Mrs. ...	5	0	0	Y. X. (Paignton) ...	10	0	0
				Young, Miss ...	5	0	0	Young, George, Esq. ...	5	0	0	
				Young, Miss ...	5	0	0					
				Spencer, Mrs. ...	5	0	0					
				Carried forward	£804	0	6					

## Keswick Convention Sale.

FROM July 14th until the 23rd inclusive, the Armenian Embroideries were on Sale at the “Friends of Armenia” Stall in Eskin Street, Keswick. Miss Russell was in charge of the Stall, assisted by Miss Jessie Russell.

It is truly encouraging to be able to report that the Sale this year was a record one, the amount taken for goods being £140 12s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Collecting Box, which had been placed on the counter, contained gifts amounting to 16s. 10d., which has been sent out to Beirut for the relief of orphans.

To all the friends who contributed in any way to make the Sale so successful, our sincere thanks is extended. Many new friends for the Armenian cause were made, and the interest of old ones maintained and renewed. Names of new subscribers towards the Magazine were taken, and other friends kindly offered to arrange for meetings at which Miss Davies could speak, which is heartily appreciated.

The Stall at the League of Nation's Union Garden Fete sold £21 : 8 : 2 goods.

**PLANTS.**— Hollyhocks, Golden Rod, Pansy, Mint, Polyanthus, Double edging Daisies, Chrysanthemums (outdoor), 2d. each. Tris, Fleur-de-Lyss, Bergamot, Southenwood, 6d. each. Crasselas (lovely scent), Bridal Wreaths, Ivy Geraniums, 9d. each. Mesembrianthuns, Delphiniums, Nepeta

*From away*  
~~London~~

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SHOWROOM, 47, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

Bags from 3/- to 10/- each.

Strips of Embroidery, suitable for dress trimmings, from 3/- to 12/6 each. Also  
Cotton Trimmings, from 6d. per yard.

Needle lace D'oyleys, from 1/6 each.

Table Centres from 8/6 to 40/- each.

Ancient Embroideries, suitable for Chairbacks, from 15/- to £2 10s. each.

Needle Lace, from 9d. per yard.

Embroidered Runners, various designs and colours, from 12/6 each.

Mantel Borders, from 52/6.

Afternoon Tea-cloths, white native material, embroidered in silk, from 12/6 each.

Native Material, Cushion Covers, white worked in blue, from 3/- each.

    "    "    Table Covers, white, worked in blue from 3/6 each.

    "    "    Linen Bags, 6/6 each.

    "    "    Night Dress Cases, 3/- each.

Lace-edged linen Handkerchiefs, from 2/- to 6/3 each.

N.B.—The Handkerchiefs are being sold at 10 per cent. below cost price.

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*The following books relating to Armenia and the Armenian Question, can be obtained from  
The Secretary, "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA," 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.*

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**A BRIEF MEMOIR OF IDA MELLINGER.**

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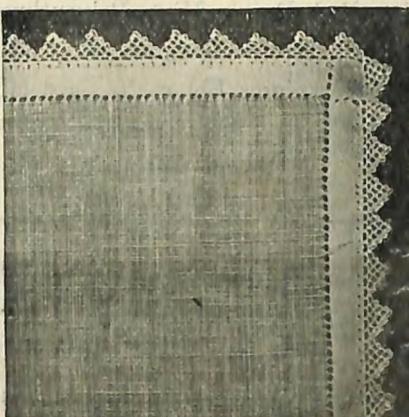
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LACE EDGED LINEN HANDKERCHIEF  
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